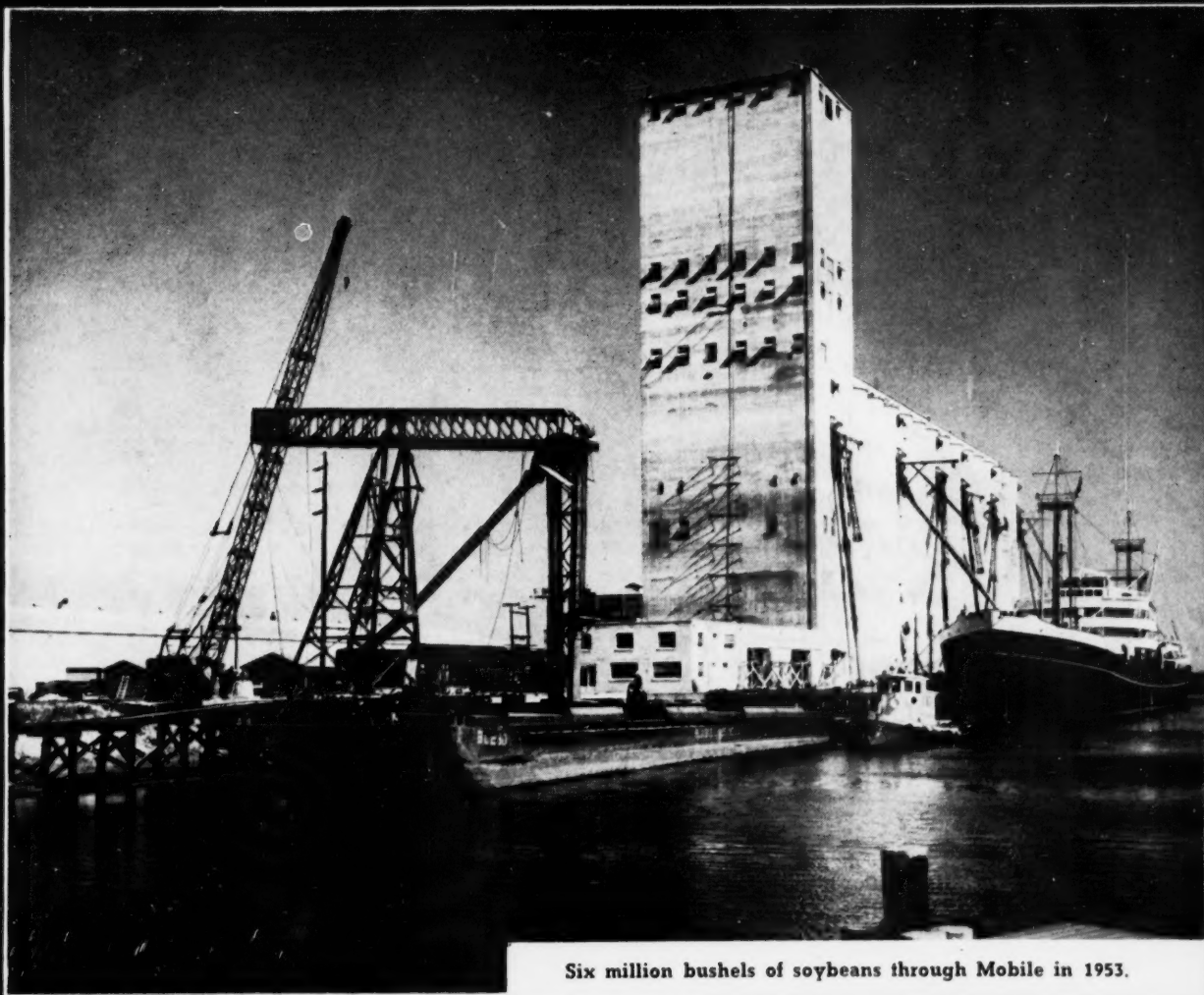


THE *Soybean Digest*


OFFICIAL PUBLICATION • AMERICAN SOYBEAN ASSOCIATION



Six million bushels of soybeans through Mobile in 1953.

FEBRUARY ♦ 1954

VOLUME 14 ♦ NUMBER 4



**Better Solvents
mean
Better Products**

The French have a word for it!

Skellysolve for Animal and Vegetable Oil Extraction

SKELLYSOLVE-B. Making edible oils and meals from soybeans, corn germs, flaxseed, peanuts, cottonseed and the like. Closed cup flash point about 20°F.

SKELLYSOLVE-C. Making both edible and inedible oils and meals, particularly where lower volatility than that of Skellysolve-B is desired because of warm condenser water. Closed cup flash point about 13°F.

SKELLYSOLVE-D. Quality solvent at competitive prices. For degreasing meat scraps, extracting oil-saturated fuller's earth, general extraction uses. Closed cup flash point about 3°F.

SKELLYSOLVE-F. Extracting cottonseed meals and other products in laboratory analytical work. Originally made to conform to A.O.C.S. specifications for petroleum ether, and for pharmaceutical extractions, where finest quality solvent is desired. Closed cup flash point about 50°F.

SKELLYSOLVE-H. Making edible and inedible oils and meals where greater volatility is desired than that of Skellysolve C or D. Closed cup flash point about 20°F.

"Doc" MacGEE says: The word I'm thinking of is "parfait," which of course means perfect, without a flaw. And if perfection in solvents has a strong bearing on the perfection of your product, you'll do well to look into Skellysolve for all your solvent requirements.

Perfection is a long time habit with the people who produce Skellysolve—a habit that stems from the strictest of laboratory controls that check every step of the manufacturing processes. As a result, every batch checks perfectly with respect to sweet odor, low end points, a minimum of excessively volatile compounds and an exceptionally low

level of unsaturates and pyrogenic decomposition products.

Uniformity is a fetish of the men who make Skellysolve. Batch after batch is "right on the button" for boiling ranges, low toxicity and sulphur content. What's more, we're equally proud of Skellysolve's unsurpassed dependability of supply—undaunted for almost a quarter of a century, regardless of wars, weather and even floods!

Special solvent application problem? May pay you to call in the Skellysolve Technical Fieldman. Or for more complete technical facts, write me today!



Skellysolve

INDUSTRIAL DIVISION, SKELLY OIL COMPANY
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

THE Soybean Digest

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.
HUDSON, IOWA

Vol. 14

February, 1954

No. 4

IN THIS ISSUE

	page
Editor's Desk	4
GEORGE M. STRAYER	
Activities of Your Association	6
Leading U. S. Varieties	8
Late News	11
Much Seed of Low Germination	14
Trading in Fats and Oils	16
S. E. CRAMER	
Missouri Pacific Brought Soybeans West	18
Soybean Production in Louisiana	20
Leading Louisiana Producer Passes	22
Publications	23
Letters	24
Feeding	24
Grits and Flakes	26
New Products and Services	31
Washington Digest	32
PORTER M. HEDGE	
Market Street and Seed Directory	34
In the Markets	35
January Market Summary	38

THE SOYBEAN DIGEST

EDITOR.....Geo. M. Strayer
MANAGING EDITOR.....Kent Pellett
BUSINESS MANAGER.....Geo. McCulley
DIRECTOR OF CIRCULATION.....Delmar C. Cobie

OFFICES

Business, publication and circulation,
Hudson, Iowa.

Advertising, Ewing Hutchison Co., 35
E. Wacker Drive, Chicago 1, Ill.

Published on the 10th of each month at Hudson, Iowa, by the American Soybean Association. Entered as second class matter November 20, 1940, at the post office at Hudson, Iowa, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Forms close on 25th of month preceding.

Subscription rates—to association members, \$2.50 per year; to non-members, \$3.00 per year; Canada and other members of the Pan-American Union, \$3.50; other foreign, \$4.00. Single copies 30c.

THE AMERICAN SOYBEAN ASSOCIATION

Executive offices, Hudson, Iowa.

PRESIDENT

Jake Hartz, Jr., Stuttgart, Ark.

VICE PRESIDENT

Albert Dimond, Lovington, Ill.

SECRETARY-TREASURER

Geo. M. Strayer, Hudson, Iowa

DIRECTORS: Jake Hartz, Jr., Stuttgart, Ark.; C. G. Simcox, Assumption, Ill.; Albert Dimond, Lovington, Ill.; LeRoy Pike, Pontiac, Ill.; Ersel Walley, Fort Wayne, Ind.; Chester B. Biddle, Remington, Ind.; Geo. M. Strayer, Hudson, Iowa; Howard L. Roach, Plainfield, Iowa; John W. Evans, Montevideo, Minn.; Herbert H. Huddleston, Lamont, Miss.; Edward Tillman, Wardell, Mo.; O. H. Acom, Wardell, Mo.; John Sawyer, London, Ohio; David G. Wing, Mechanicsburg, Ohio; Gilles De Putter, Appin, Ontario, Canada.

Objectives of the American Soybean Association include the bringing together of all persons interested in the production, distribution and utilization of soybeans; the collection and dissemination of the best available information relating to both the practical and scientific phases of the problems of increased yields coupled with lessened costs; the safeguarding of production against diseases and insect pests; the promotion of the development of new varieties; the encouragement of the interest of federal and state governments and experiment stations; and the rendering of all possible services to the industry.

State 2-0350

Teletype CG 283

Zimmerman Alderson Carr Company

Chicago

Member Chicago Board of Trade

BROKERS TO THE SOYBEAN PROCESSOR

New York

San Francisco

FEBRUARY, 1954

3

EDITOR'S DESK

SHOULD BE A GOOD YEAR FOR SOYBEANS

The 1954 soybean price support program has now been announced by the Commodity Stabilization Service as 80 percent of December parity or \$2.22 per bushel national average support price.

This announcement was in accordance with recommendations made last fall by the American Soybean Association that the support price level on soybeans be brought below the 90 percent of parity level. Supports on cottonseed had been brought to the 75 percent level. Soybeans could not be competitive at 90 percent. Neither could they be placed in export markets in quantity at that level.

With acreage controls on cotton, corn and wheat in 1954 it was felt there would be considerable shift to soybean acreage from that removed from the other crops. Added acreage would have merely aggravated the supply situation at 90 percent parity levels.

Meetings conducted by Association representatives in a number of Midwest and Midsouth states where soybean growers were asked to assert themselves proved conclusively that growers favored a lower price guarantee and no acreage controls for 1954. They overwhelmingly favored producing for consumption rather than for storage. They are willing to take a lower price in order to see their commodity go into channels of usage, both domestic and foreign.

Department of Agriculture officials are to be complimented on realistic appraisal of the 1954 soybean crop potentialities, and on establishing a price support program which will continue to place soybean oil and meal in the channels of market usage. Strategic reserves of fats and oils as well as proteins are nice to have. For the benefit of the soybean producer it is well that those reserves are not of soybean products.

So long as a reasonable profit can be made on soybean production there will be acreages planted. So long as soybeans are kept in their proper relationship to other crops they will be grown and used. Let us never find ourselves with huge surpluses pushing prices to depressed levels. When we do soybean acreage will shrink materially. Then producer, handler and processor will suffer.

At the same time we must realize that violent fluctuations in prices of soybean products, especially soybean oil meal, have not been conducive to stable and continuing markets. A price pushed too high is just as bad as one pushed too low. We do need reasonable carry-over of raw material at the end of any crop year. But we will not have it this year because of the short crop induced by drought.

1954 should be a good soybean year.

SITUATION MUST BE CORRECTED

High foreign material content of soybeans marketed is still one of the major problems of our industry. Previous articles on this page have pointed out the effects on our export markets, together with the losses suffered by processors and handlers due to this material.

The New Orleans Public Elevator on Jan. 22 reported 357,678 bushels (by weight) of soybean dockage on hand. This was removed from the soybeans loaded out through that elevator in recent months in order to bring those beans up to grade as called for in export contracts. Thus it was the excess above the allowable 3 percent level of No. 2 beans. Handling and freight charges between point of origin and New Orleans had already been incurred. Shipping space was utilized. Storage space is now being used, and cleaners were tied up in operations on beans, slowing down the elevator operations.

For what good reason? *None.* Nothing useful had been accomplished, no contribution made to marketing operations. Practically valueless, the foreign material merely added costs without contributing.

Soybean handlers, especially in the areas serving the export markets, must make up their minds to provide adequate cleaning facilities at the country points, removing the foreign material there, and returning it to the farms from which it came. Only by so doing will foreign material levels be brought down where they should be.

It is utterly silly to haul huge quantities of useless foreign material around the country when simple cleaning equipment at country points will solve the problem. Country bean handlers should prepare now for 1954-crop beans by making plans for proper cleaner installations.

NEED GOOD EXPORT CONTRACT

1954 will be a year of opportunity. Announcement of the support price level on 1954-crop soybeans has already provoked considerable interest among European buyers. It places U. S. soybeans on a basis where they will be highly competitive in world markets.

Oilseeds in world markets have, for a long period of years, been traded on the basis of a contract promulgated by the Incorporated Oil Seed Association with headquarters in London. Evolved through a process of evolution, it has been the accepted contract of buyer and seller.

The United States was not an exporter of oilseeds before World War II. Now we are an exporter. We have been selling soybeans on the basis of U. S. grades. Buyers have not been too happy with our product.

Last June the International Association of Seed Crushers, meeting in Holland, passed a resolution requesting the I.O.S.A. to prepare a contract for U.S. soybeans. The executive committee of the I.O.S.A. has prepared such a contract, and has now submitted it to the American Soybean Association and the North American Grain Exporters Association for comments.

A determined effort will be made to formulate a contract covering U. S. soybeans which will be acceptable to buyers and sellers, which will answer some of the criticisms of the present system, and which will serve as a stimulant to export trade. Every effort will be made to complete the job in advance of the 1954 crop movement. Your Association has a responsibility which cannot be taken lightly. Markets for a goodly portion of the 1954 soybean crop (as well as future years) depend upon it.



SHACKLED HANDS CAN'T RING CASH REGISTERS

When you furnish the best quality seed and insist that your customers inoculate the seed with PRE-TESTED NOD-O-GEN, it will free you from any later explanation as to a poor crop. Both you and your customer will profit through the use of good legume seed and PRE-TESTED NOD-O-GEN Inoculator.

Avail yourself of the protection in quality that PRE-TESTED NOD-O-GEN offers, at no additional cost to you. We will gladly send you the name of your nearest jobber. Send in your request.

ADDITIONAL ITEMS TO MAKE THAT BIG DIFFERENCE IN EXTRA PROFITS

PINE TREE BRAND WEED KILLERS

2, 4-D Esters or Amine
2, 4, 5-T and Brush Killer combinations
One gallon to truckloads

SEED TREATMENT CHEMICALS

Ceresan, Arasan, Tersan, Semesan Bel, Spergon, etc.

WARFARIN RAT KILLER

Hopkins Concentrate and Redi-Mix

FERTILIZER

Super-Gro 100% organic, will not burn tenderest vegetation. Packed in 5 lbs. and 80 lbs. sizes
Ford Ammonium Sulphate for horticultural use—
10 lbs., 50 lbs., 100 lbs.

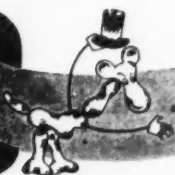
SPRAYERS

"GAT" sprayers for home lawn use

FARM LABORATORY DIVISION

THE ALBERT DICKINSON CO. Chicago 90, Ill. P. O. Box 788
Founded 1854

NOD-O-GEN



The Pre-Tested Inoculator
The Crop and Profit "Pepper Up"

ACTIVITIES OF YOUR ASSOCIATION

PRICE SUPPORT. The U. S. Department of Agriculture will support 1954-crop soybeans at \$2.22 per bushel national average, the Department announced Jan. 22. This is equal to 80 percent of Dec. 15 parity, compared with \$2.56 or 90 percent of parity on the 1953 crop.

"The level of support for the 1954 crop is designed to keep this year's soybean acreage in approximate balance with production needs without resort to acreage allotments," USDA stated in its announcement. "Restrictive acreage allotments have already been announced, under mandatory provisions of law, for the 1954 crops of wheat, cotton, corn, tobacco, and peanuts.

"It is believed that many producers may shift large acreages from production of these basic crops to production of soybeans, which will increase the price support obligation, should this occur. This adjustment also brings the level of support for soybeans in line with adjustments previously made for other oilseeds."

The support level is in line with producer sentiment as sounded out in local grass-roots meetings called by the American Soybean Association in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Arkansas last fall.

At that time producers expressed themselves as being overwhelmingly opposed to any controls on the 1954 crop and willing to accept an 80-percent-of-parity support rather than a higher support coupled with controls.

They asked that the Department of Agriculture not consider 1954 soybean acreage in fixing any future acreage allotments.

These were essentially the recommendations the Association made to

Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson. The new soybean advisory committee for USDA made up of producers and processors agreed to the 80-percent support level when it met in Washington Jan. 8.

ASA recommended this support level "as a means of preventing over-supplies of 1954-crop soybeans, and at the same time providing adequate supplies for domestic use and for an expanding export market," said ASA Secretary Geo. M. Strayer.

"To flow into world markets, soybeans must be competitive in price. They must compete with soybeans, copra, cottonseed, other oil-bearing materials from throughout the world. At the 1954 price support level they will be competitive. At a 90-percent parity support level they were not. We believe that rather large quantities of 1954-crop soybeans will flow into export channels when the harvest begins, decreasing any potential over-supplies and make farming more profitable."

Price support for 1954-crop soybeans was announced in accordance with "forward pricing" provisions of the Agricultural Act of 1949, in order to assist producers in planning their operations.

Price support will be carried out through farm-storage and warehouse-storage loans and through purchase agreements that will be available to producers from time of harvest through Jan. 31, 1955.

The soybeans must have been produced in 1954 by an eligible producer and must grade No. 4 or better and contain not more than 14 percent moisture in order to be eligible for price support.

County support rates for soybeans, with appropriate premiums and dis-

counts by classes, grades and qualities, will be announced later.

Loans and purchase agreements will be obtainable through the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation county committees.

Other program provisions are substantially the same as those in effect for the 1953-crop soybean price support program.

DUTY ON SEED. Efforts to have the import duty of \$1.20 per bushel on soybean seed brought into the United States relaxed are being made by Geo. M. Strayer, secretary of the American Soybean Association. The purpose is to remove the import duty on soybeans brought in for seed purposes so that U. S. producers may import Canadian seed duty free in time to plant the 1954 crop.

Current rate of 2 cents per pound applies to all imported soybeans, whether for seed purposes or otherwise. The ASA board of directors has authorized Strayer to seek removal of the import duty on seed.

There is considerable interest in importation of soybean seed from Ontario this year, due to the seed shortage and the fact that the Canadian variety, Harosoy, has given a very good account of itself in northern states.

"In this particular case the import duty is not a protection to American farmers, but is an outright cost to them in importing desirable seed," says Strayer.

CONVENTION. The National Soybean Processors Association will hold its 1954 annual meeting in Memphis, Tenn., in connection with the American Soybean Association convention, the NSPA board of directors has decided.

Processors will meet Aug. 30 to be followed by ASA Aug. 31-Sept.

MEMBER: CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE • NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE

W. M. SIMERAL & COMPANY

Brokers

VEGETABLE OILS

BOARD OF TRADE BUILDING • 141 WEST JACKSON BOULEVARD • CHICAGO 4, ILLINOIS • HARRISON 7-3612

2, according to present plans. Headquarters for both groups will be at Hotel Peabody.

MEETINGS. Three local meetings by soybean producers were held in northern Missouri, Feb. 2, 3, and 4, when ASA vice president and field man Albert Dimond appeared on the program.

Dimond explained the Association's educational and promotional program, and also the government's support program for the 1954 crop.

SPEAKER. Speakers on the 53rd annual farm and home week program at the University of Illinois, Urbana, Feb. 2, included ASA Secretary Geo. M. Strayer. His subject was, "American Soybeans in the World Market."

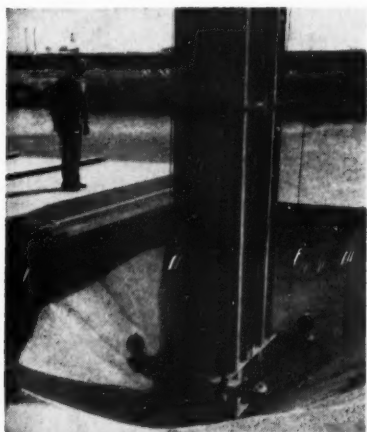
— s b d —

THE COVER PICTURE

SOYBEANS are fast becoming one of the leading cash crops in the Southeast. Baldwin, Escambia and Mobile Counties in Alabama are now leading in production with a near 2-million-bushel crop for 1953.

The Alabama Grain Elevator Co. at the Port of Mobile is the leading market for soybeans grown in the Southeastern states. Growers in Alabama, Mississippi, Florida and Georgia have hauled their beans to the elevator this season. The new market has increased the outlook for a larger acreage for years to come.

The Alabama Grain Elevator is privately owned and is located at the state docks in Mobile. The soybeans delivered by truck and rail are processed for grade and delivery to boats going all over the world.



UNLOADING. Alabama Grain Elevator Co.'s marine leg unloads a barge load of soybeans

In 1953, 33 boats took on 6,832,000 bushels of soybeans going to 12 countries in Europe and Asia. Over 700,000 bushels of soybeans came from within 40 miles of Mobile!

The elevator also handles corn and wheat, but soybeans are the only crop moved to any extent by truck. Ninety percent of Alabama, Georgia and Florida beans were received by truck. The elevator maintains a battery of modern cleaners and driers to condition the soybeans for export.

This is the first season growers in the area have felt the real advantage of an export market. As a result they have received an average of better than \$2.50 per bushel for their soybeans.

The Alabama Grain Elevator is cooperating with the dealers, growers and extension service to promote more acreage and interest in soybeans as a cash crop in the whole Southeastern area. Local buyers are improving their facilities for handling the crop. More country elevators are added each year.

Soybeans are grown as a second crop in the section in most cases. Baldwin, Escambia and Mobile Counties grow most of their soybeans after the early potato crop. Others

follow oats and other winter vegetable crops.

Potato growers use Ogden and Dortch varieties, planting from May 15 to June 1. Others use various strains of Clemson, JEW 45 and Roanoke for planting up to July 1. There will be a number of trial plots of the Jackson variety this coming season.

— s b d —

GRASS CONTROL

A new selective grass control material named dalaphon was described recently at the first annual National Weed Control Conference in Kansas City by J. W. Britton, manager of agricultural chemicals of the Dow Chemical Co., Midland, Mich.

Britton described dalaphon as a "very active material" as shown by preliminary studies. He said certain farm uses might be possible by 1955.

A wide range of grasses has been controlled experimentally by dalaphon, including Johnson grass, Bermuda grass, quack grass, crab grass and foxtail.

INOCULATE SOY BEANS

with



IT PAYS

The Urbana Laboratories
Urbana, Illinois

Leading Soybean Varieties

Characteristics and performance of most widely-grown varieties.

List prepared by agronomists in soybean producing states.

NORTHERN VARIETIES

Adams has averaged two or three days earlier in maturity than *Lincoln* and about the same in oil content, plant height and resistance to lodging. *Adams* beans are pale yellow with a light brown hilum (seed scar) while the plants have a gray pubescence (short hairs on stems, leaves and pods), white flowers and light straw-colored predominantly three-seeded pods.

Blackhawk has averaged five or six days earlier than *Hawkeye* and is characterized by pronounced upright growth, sparse branching, white flowers, gray pubescence, medium height, straw yellow beans with a light brown hilum and light brown predominantly three-seeded pods.

**Capital* is of approximately the same maturity as *Ottawa Mandarin* and is characterized by its relatively poor resistance to lodging, white flowers, gray pubescence, medium height and straw yellow beans with a similarly colored hilum.

Chief has averaged approximately a week later in maturity than *Lincoln*, grows tall and is characterized by relatively poor resistance to lodging, gray pubescence, purple flowers and normally two- to three-seeded pods. *Chief* beans are straw yellow and have a slate colored hilum with a brown outer ring.

Clark has proved superior to *Lincoln* in yielding ability but matures about a week later. *Clark* beans are straw yellow, nearly round and slightly larger than those of *Lincoln* and have a prominent black hilum. The plants are medium in height with some branching although most of the pods, usually two- or three-seeded, are borne on the main stem. Like *Lincoln* *Clark* plants have brown pubescence but unlike *Lincoln* they have purple flowers instead of white.

Earlyana is approximately of the same maturity as *Blackhawk* but is characterized by somewhat poorer resistance to lodging. This variety has brown pubescence, purple flowers, normally two- or three-seeded pods, while the beans are straw yellow with a pale hilum having a brown speck at one end of the hilum.

Flambeau is early, averaging a week to 10 days earlier than *Ottawa Mandarin*. *Flambeau* is characterized by brown pubescence, purple flowers and normally two- to three-seeded pods. Seeds of *Flambeau* are straw yellow with a black hilum.

**Goldsoy* has averaged approximately a week earlier in maturity than *Ottawa Mandarin* and is characterized by rather poor resistance to lodging. *Goldsoy* has gray pubescence, purple flowers and normally

*Canadian variety.

two- to three-seeded pods. Beans of *Goldsoy* are straw yellow with a similarly colored hilum.

**Harly* has averaged approximately five days later in maturity than *Ottawa Mandarin* and is characterized by purple flowers.

**Harmon* has brown pubescence, purple flowers, and normally two- to three-seeded pods. Beans of *Harmon* are straw yellow with a black hilum. In respect to maturity *Harmon* has been classified as a Group II variety, or in other words, approximating *Hawkeye* in time of ripening.

**Harosoy* has averaged about four days earlier in maturity than *Hawkeye* and is characterized by a gray pubescence and purple flowers with gray-brown pods which are normally two- or three-seeded. *Harosoy* beans are straw yellow with a similarly colored hilum.

Hawkeye has averaged approximately six days earlier than *Lincoln* in maturity and is similar to *Blackhawk* in general appearance although it is slightly taller and has purple flowers instead of white. *Hawkeye* also has gray pubescence while its beans are straw yellow and moderately large with an imperfect black (black with a brown outer ring) hilum.

Lincoln has brown pubescence, prominent branches, moderate height, good lodging resistance, white flowers and dark brown, predominantly two- or three-seeded pods. Beans of *Lincoln* are straw yellow with a prominent black hilum and are moderate in size.

(Listed in Order of Maturity)

Dorman is approximately 18 days earlier than *Ogden*, the leading variety planted in the Southern states. *Dorman* has given good results in the heavy clay soils of the Mississippi Delta from southeast Missouri to northeast Louisiana, on the bottom lands of the Arkansas River in Oklahoma, and in eastern Virginia. In these areas, yields of *Dorman* have been very similar to those from *Ogden*. *Dorman* holds its seed very well, has good seed quality, and high oil content. The plants have heavy foliage and medium-sized stems which dry out uniformly at maturity. In areas where *Ogden* can be grown, the primary advantage of an early variety such as *Dorman*, is to lengthen the harvest period and thus permit harvesting a greater acreage per combine. Seed supplies of *Dorman* are still limited.

**Ottawa Mandarin* has averaged approximately nine days earlier than *Blackhawk* and approximately eight days later than *Flambeau*. *Ottawa Mandarin* is characterized by a gray pubescence, purple flowers, and normally two- to three-seeded pods. *Ottawa Mandarin* beans are straw yellow with a similarly colored hilum.

Perry has averaged about a week later than *Chief* or five days later than *Wabash*. *Perry* has gray pubescence, purple flowers, and dark gray, predominantly two- to three-seeded pods. The beans of *Perry* are straw yellow and moderately large with a black-brown hilum.

Renville has averaged approximately three days later than *Ottawa Mandarin* or approximately six days earlier than *Blackhawk*. *Renville* is characterized by white flowers while its beans are straw yellow with a light brown hilum.

Richland is of approximately the same maturity as *Hawkeye* and has gray pubescence, purple flowers and normally two-seeded pods. Beans of *Richland* are straw yellow with a light brown to brown hilum. This variety is outstanding in resistance to lodging and has been used as a source of germ plasm in many crosses to develop lines of differing maturities which have greater lodging resistance and higher yields than *Richland*.

Wabash is approximately three days later in maturity than *Chief*, is considerably more resistant to lodging, and has a higher oil content than does *Chief*. *Wabash* is characterized by a gray pubescence, white flowers and light straw colored, predominantly two- to three-seeded pods.

SOUTHERN VARIETIES

S-100 is comparable to *Dorman* in maturity. *S-100* has given best results in southeastern Missouri. In more southern or eastern areas, *S-100* has a tendency to produce plants with heavy stems, which remain green after the seed is mature. This causes difficulty in combining. The narrow growth type does not shade out weed growth late in the season. *S-100* averages considerably lower in oil content than other commonly grown varieties.

Dortchsoy 67 averages five days later in maturity than *Dorman* and 13 days earlier than *Ogden*. *Dortchsoy 67* is in general adapted to the same area. *Dortchsoy 67* produces yields comparable to *Dorman*, but is more subject to shattering. It has good oil content.

Ogden is the most widely grown variety in the South. It produces high yields of seed with a good oil content. Its moderate



Best Adapted Varieties

The map shows the latest recommendations of agronomists in the soybean growing regions of the United States. Do not plant varieties north or south of their recommended latitudes.

height makes it easy to combine. Its heavy foliage helps appreciably in keeping down late-season weeds and grasses. In areas which may have dry harvest periods such as are sometimes experienced in the Delta area of Mississippi, the acreage of Ogden should not exceed that which may be harvested in 15 to 18 days following maturity because of its tendency to shatter. The Ogden selections, Dortchsoy 2 and Hale Ogden 2, have given results similar to those from Ogden. Ogden is somewhat short for production on the lighter soils of south Alabama and west Florida.

Dortchsoy 31 matures approximately 12 days later than Ogden. Its growth characteristics are very similar to those for Ogden, but it holds its seed much better. In relation to Roanoke, *Dortchsoy 31* has averaged lower in oil content and has usually yielded appreciably less than Roanoke in the Delta area of Mississippi and Louisiana because of its high susceptibility to the leaf disease target spot. This disease causes early defoliation.

Roanoke averages two weeks later in maturity than Ogden and grows six to eight inches taller. Roanoke produces good yields of high quality seed. It has the highest oil content of any variety grown in the United States. Roanoke will usually give higher yields than Ogden on the Upper Coastal Plain and Piedmont soils. In these areas, its added height is also an advantage. Roanoke has a tendency to lodge if planted too thick. In areas where it will mature, Roanoke makes an excellent variety to be grown along with Ogden to extend the harvest period. Roanoke has good seed-holding properties.

Jackson is a new variety now being increased which is similar in maturity to Roanoke. Only limited quantities of seed will be available for 1954 planting. Jackson is adapted to much of the same area as Roanoke. It grows slightly taller than Roanoke and stands better. The added height of Jackson makes it well adapted for growing after oats or lupines in south Alabama, Georgia, and west Florida. Jackson produces excellent seed yields and has a high oil content. It holds its seed very well.

CNS matures approximately five days later than Roanoke. *CNS* should be considered primarily as a forage variety because of its low oil content. *CNS-4* is very similar in its characteristics to *CNS*. The *CNS* strain 24, or sometimes referred to as *Clemson strain 24*, is similar to *CNS* in maturity but grows much taller. It also has low oil content.

J.E.W. 45 matures eight to ten days later than Roanoke. It makes moderate growth and produces good seed yields with a fair oil content in its area of adaptation. *J.E.W. 45* is best adapted for late plantings on the Upper Coastal Plain soils of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida.

Yelnanda is similar in maturity and general production to *J.E.W. 45* but is taller growing. It is best suited for late plantings.

Improved Pelican is a late-maturing, (continued on page 34)

A 25 YEAR SERVICE RECORD Makes Them "FIRST CHOICE" Today

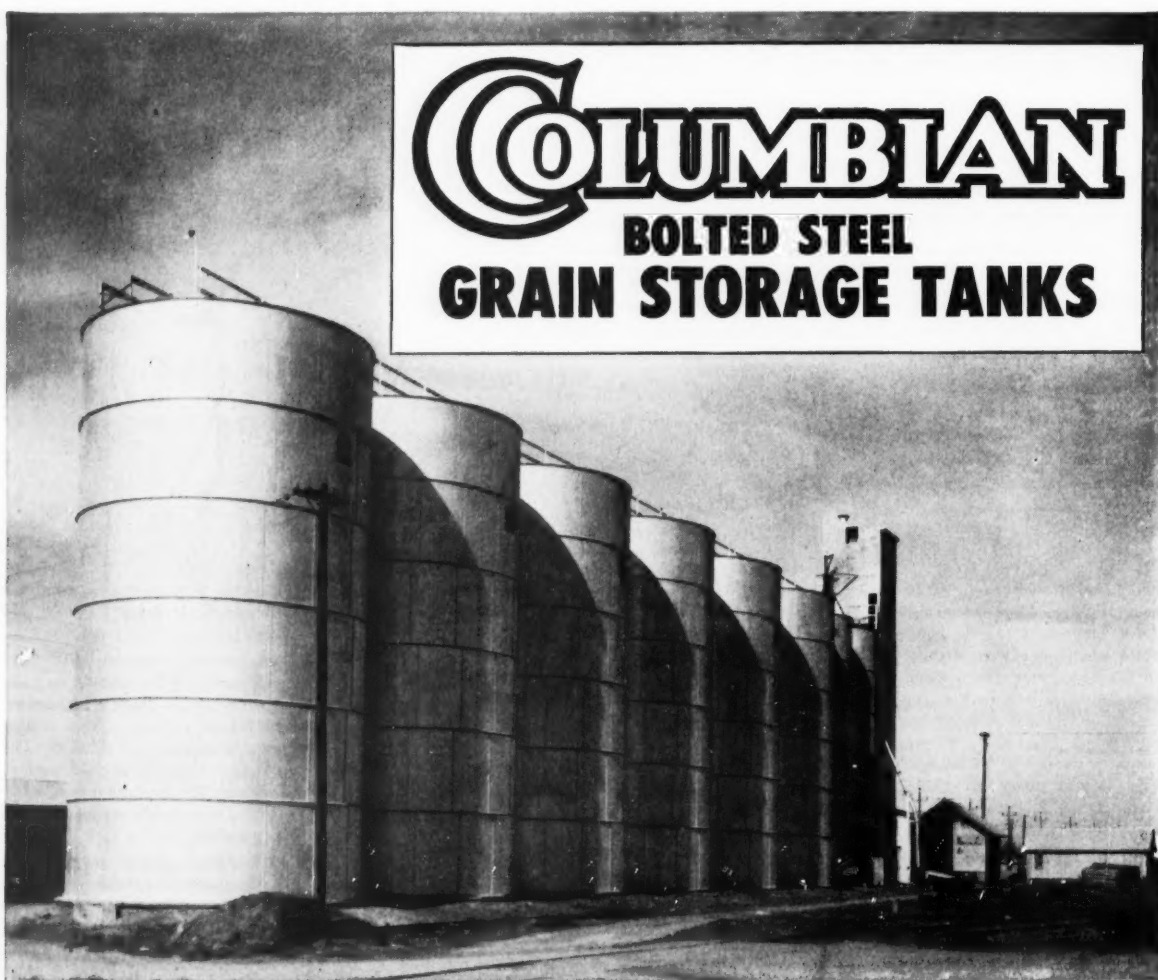
FREE ENGINEERING SERVICE

All preliminary engineering service for designing tanks to meet your particular need and arrangement is provided free.

For more than a quarter of a century COLUMBIAN BOLTED STEEL GRAIN STORAGE TANKS have been establishing an outstanding record as the most economical storage to be bought. That's why users everywhere invariably specify "COLUMBIAN" when additional storage is needed, or new plants constructed.

They save and make you money because of minimum investment and low upkeep, plus low cost erection due to bolted sectional construction. **Proved** the best for storage and handling of all small grain.

EASY WAYS TO ERECT—Detailed blueprints for erection are furnished so that any kind of labor can do the job—or we provide supervisor for your own men—or a complete Columbian erection crew. Foundation specifications and blueprints furnished to enable your local contractor to build foundation.



WRITE NOW for free literature giving complete information and picturing many types of installations.

COLUMBIAN STEEL TANK CO., P. O. Box 4048-U, Kansas City, Mo.

Associate Member of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Association



Late News

Published 38 times
yearly as a service
to the soybean
industry.

Hudson, Iowa, Feb. 10, 1954

SUPPLY OUTLOOK

The official U. S. Department of Agriculture estimate of soybeans to be exported this season is now around 35 million bushels, or slightly more. (Last year's exports of beans were 31.4 million bushels). The supply of soybeans now remaining for crushing during the January-September 1954 period is indicated at only around 148 million bushels, or less. **This is about 21 million bushels less than for the same period last year.**

Coupled with the expectation that a larger bushelage will be sold for seed this spring than usual, men in the trade see a period of short supplies coming up.

Production of soybean oil for the balance of the season can be at a rate of only 75 percent of what it has been since Oct. 1, recent statistics on bean supplies indicate, according to Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane. The deficit will have to be made up by increased consumption of cottonseed oil.

Exporters have been reported as bidding for soybeans at Ohio points.

INCREASE IN 1954 ACRES

A soybean crop of between 300 and 350 million bushels in 1954 is predicted on the basis of present available factors by Ersel Walley, Walley Agricultural Service, Fort Wayne, Ind. He believes average yield of beans in 1954 on the expanded acreage will not be as large as in the past few years.

Affecting the acreage will be: availability and price of seed beans at planting time, **and even more important the feed situation facing the individual farmer at that time,** according to Walley. He says a fairly high percentage of Cornbelt farmers who can divert acreage from corn to soybeans will make their decision almost at the last minute as to whether they want to comply with the corn acreage allotment.

J. E. Johnson, Champaign, Ill., doubts that the acreage increase will be as large as it was earlier anticipated. He says the high price of seed will have an effect, and **he doubts if corn and cotton acreage will be cut as much as expected.**

But predictions of big soybean acreage increases are coming out of the South. Soybean acreage in northeast Louisiana in 1954 could well be doubled over 1953 acreage, according to Walter M. Scott, Jr., Tallulah, La. **"About 75 percent of crop land coming out of cotton this year will go into beans,"** he says. "I don't believe the 80 percent of parity is going to have any effect on the acreage."

A slight increase in acreage is indicated for southern Ontario regardless of conditions as soybeans are gaining in favor as a cash crop, says Gilles De Putter, Appin, Ontario.



SOYBEAN STOCKS

Jan. 1 soybean stocks in all positions are reported at 188,476,000 bushels by the USDA crop reporting board—about 38 million bushels below a year ago.

Farm stocks are close to those of last year: 79,785,000 bushels compared with 83,621,000 bushels. Stocks held off farms are nearly 34 million bushels smaller than last year—108,691,000 bushels this year against 142,629,000 a year ago.

The stock report indicates an October-December disappearance of about 84 million bushels. Bureau of Census reports show crushings for the period at 62.3 million bushels, and reports of exports at 24 million. (For more information on farm stocks see page 36.)

GERMINATION OF SEED

More germination reports on soybean seed: Says J. L. Cartter, U. S. Regional Soybean Laboratory, Urbana, Ill., "Many of our seed lots from this area are running as low as 50 to 60 percent viable seed. **Samples run from 1 to 2 percent higher refining loss than normal.**"

The 1953 crop soybean seed in Missouri has as a whole poor germination, according to A. Earl Straub, director of the seed division, Missouri Department of Agriculture. **Of 51 samples tested, average germination was 59 percent** and ranged from 19 to 82 percent, Straub says.

Germination so far is about the same as last year in Virginia, however, says C. M. Bass, seed analysis supervisor. (For further seed reports see page 14.)

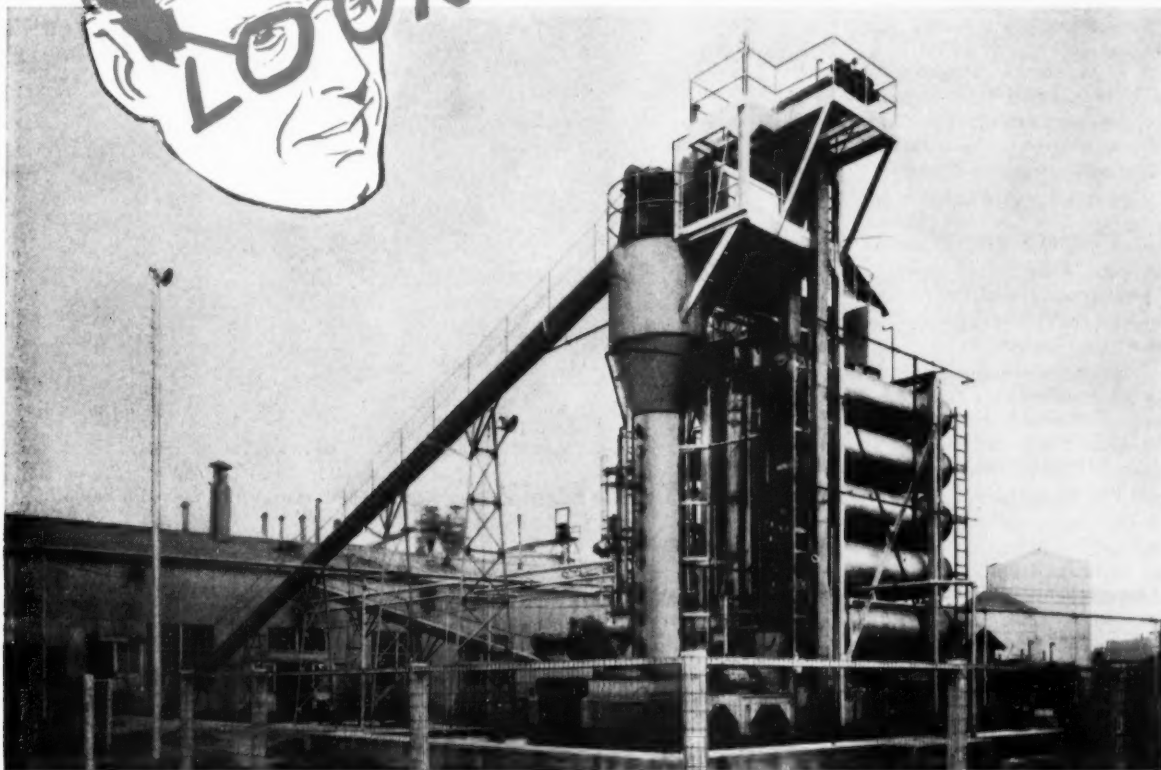
MARGARINE PRODUCTION

Civilian use of margarine hit a new peak in 1953, totaling 8.1 pounds a person—up from 7.8 pounds per capita in 1952. Margarine production in 1953 was 1,291,803,000 pounds compared with 1,285,975,000 pounds in 1952. Per capita use of butter is still a little higher, about 8.6 pounds in 1953.

	Cash price to farmers for No. 1 soybeans Feb. 2	Cash price to farmers for No. 2 soybeans Feb. 2	Retail cash price for bagged soybean oil meal Feb. 2
Ark.	\$2.60	\$2.83 @ \$2.90	\$85 @ \$87
Ill.	2.99 @ \$3.00	2.98 @ 3.02	80
Ind.	2.93		107
Iowa		2.83 @ 2.86	85 @ 89
Kans.	2.83	2.83	87
Ky.	2.92	2.92	88.40
La.	2.65	2.65	100
Minn.		2.74	
Mo.	2.90	2.85 @ 2.90	70
N. C.	3.05	3.00 @ 3.05	90 @ 95
Okla.	2.60	2.60	92
Tenn.	2.95	2.90	85
Va.		3.00	
Ontario	2.85		



**LOOK CLOSELY!
BEFORE YOU BUY...**



EXSOLEX COSTS LESS— THAN ANY OTHER SOLVENT SYSTEM!

●Some oil millers have the mistaken idea that Exsolex must be more costly than straight solvent extraction, because it involves Expellers.* Nothing could be further from the truth. Actually the use of Expellers saves money because their production permits the oil miller to buy a much smaller solvent plant than is required with a straight solvent system.

When you couple your investment in an Exsolex plant with its cost of operation Exsolex is by far your

*Trade Mark Reg. in U. S. Pat. Off.

best buy. An Exsolex plant consumes less solvent than other plants—the Expellers having extracted most of the oil. And since the plant requires less solvent, usually less steam is needed to distill the smaller quantities of solvent. And as to yield of product—Exsolex plants produce more oil of high quality—usually about 1% more per ton than other plants. If you are interested in economy both in first cost and operating cost, you'll insist upon an Exsolex plant. Write for brochures today.

THE V. D. ANDERSON COMPANY

1976 West 96th Street • Cleveland 2, Ohio



Dry Harvest Was Cause of Much Low Germinating Seed

(Staff Written)

AN ABNORMAL proportion of soybean seed is showing poor germination for the second straight season, according to reports coming from seedsmen and laboratories.

The reason is the same for both years—a dry harvest season with heavy seedcoat damage during combining. Many beans were cracked. More were injured internally. There will be many abnormal sprouts, and some won't sprout at all.

"Our tests are running a good 15 to 20 percent lower than in previous years," states J. C. Borah, superintendent of the division of plant industry, Illinois Department of Agriculture, Springfield.

The Arkansas report is much the same. "We have germinated 474 lots of soybeans from July 1 to Jan. 12. The average germination of all these lots was 79 percent," according to Robert W. Anderson, supervisor of the division of seed certification, Arkansas State Plant Board, Little Rock.

Mechanical Injury

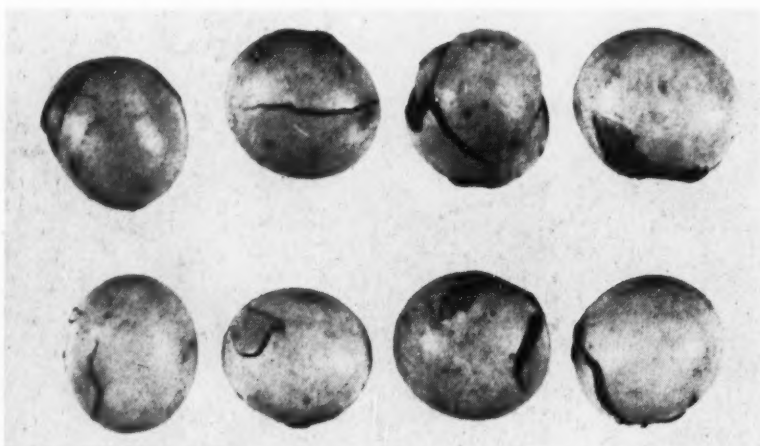
"Our tests in the laboratory show a high percentage of abnormal seedlings due to mechanical injury. Our early and mid-season varieties seem to be affected more seriously than our late-maturing ones."

Says A. S. Carter, assistant state seed commissioner at the Indiana state seed testing laboratory, Lafayette: "We are finding that some varieties germinate better than others. We have more difficulties in southern Indiana than in northern Indiana."

"Certification agencies are now looking at the germination standards and wondering what to do. Our certification agency has adopted a red tag for seed germinating between 70 and 80 percent and reserved the blue tag for seed germinating more than 80 percent.

"Actually a sizeable portion of our samples germinates between 50 and 70 percent. Seed of this quality will give uneven stands even if the seeding rate is stepped up greatly.

"There is some indication that the immature beans showing the dark



—Photo Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service
DAMAGED soybean seed. Original injury was at combining time.

green color are going down in germination rather rapidly. Thus the situation may get worse as the season progresses.

"Any rough handling of these extremely dry soybeans may cause further injury to germination. We have seen germination drop from 90 to 40 percent when soybeans were dropped from the top of a storage bin."

From R. G. Colburn, analyst of the Nebraska seed laboratory at Lincoln, this report: "We have noted particularly the difficulty in securing good germination tests on soybeans of the 1953 crop."

In Louisiana tests so far have been satisfactory, with an occasional low test, according to R. L. Flint, state seed analyst.

Ohio germination tests to date have not been conclusive, according to Clark S. Eberle of the Ohio Seed Improvement Association, but he is of the opinion that there has been much seed-coat damage.

It is almost certain that later tests will show poorer results than those made so far. Seed that is properly stored may hold the germination it had when it went into storage, but it will not improve, contrary to some opinions.

"Our experience has been that germination will decrease, and this

decrease is more rapid after the temperature begins to warm up in the spring," says Anderson of Arkansas.

"Last year we had tests that were made reasonably soon after harvesting, and tests of the same samples that were made from 90 days to four months later ran 15 to 30 percent lower," says Borah of Illinois.

How to Prevent

What might have been done to prevent a situation of this kind?

Carter of Indiana suggests: "Had farmers harvested their soybeans a little earlier they could have avoided some of the harvesting injury. This would not have affected the viability of the dark green immature seeds. If farmers would harvest their soybeans earlier in the morning and quit harvesting by at least 10 a.m. there would be less thresher injury."

Moisture content at the time seed goes into storage and condition of the seedcoat are the two main factors that determine its quality.

How should you handle this year's seed?

First, don't plant any that has not been tested. Don't run any chances on its germinating. If it is necessary to plant seed of low germination, increase the rate of planting.

It may pay to use a seed disinfect-

tant or protectant if a high percentage of the seed coats is damaged, or germination is less than 85 percent. This is also recommended on seed with a high percentage of purple stain disease.

But remember that seed protectants are not completely compatible with inoculants. If a seed protectant is used, add inoculant just before planting. And Herbert W. Johnson, USDA research agronomist at Beltsville, Md., points out that more seed should not be treated than is planted, as treated seed should not be marketed.

Dr. E. E. Hartwig, agronomist of the Delta Experiment Station, Stoneville, offers recommendations for Southern areas:

1—Select seed from plantings made after May 1. Seed quality from these plantings will be consistently better than from earlier plantings.

2—Have planting seed down to about 12½ percent moisture when it goes into storage.

"We have had no difficulty here at the Delta Station in maintaining germination when good quality beans have been put in storage with a low moisture content in the fall," Dr. Hartwig says. "There are soybean growers in this area who have been saving their seed with good success over a period of years."

Indiana growers try to get their moisture levels to about 12 percent for over-winter storage and have found that carry-over seed beans should be at even lower moisture levels if germination is maintained, according to George H. Foster, Purdue University agricultural engineer.

Foster points out that germination can be maintained at a higher moisture level if the temperature of the beans is reduced. "Our tests and also the limited experience of seedsmen indicate considerable promise for mechanical ventilation for reducing the temperature of stored beans."

ANYWAY YOU LOOK AT IT..

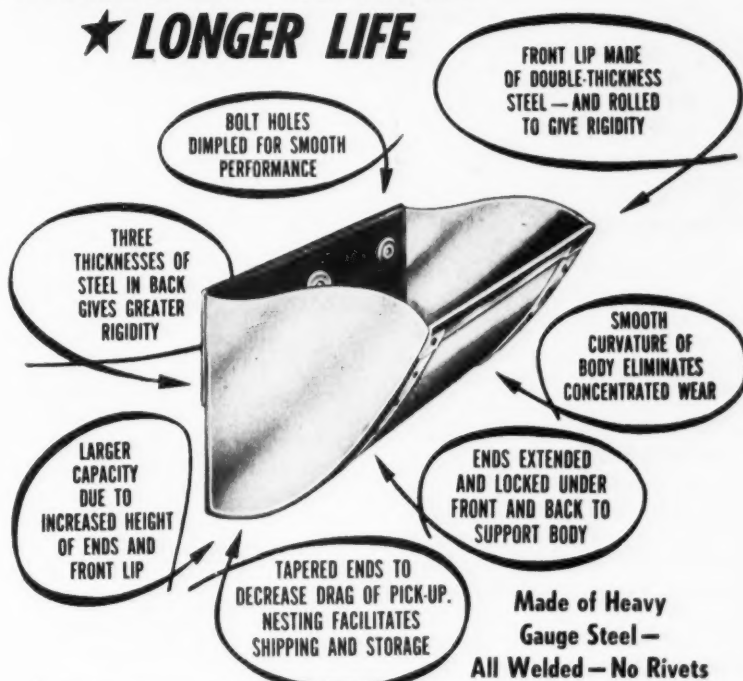
**FORT WORTH
Hi-Cap**

**High-Speed
Elevator
Buckets**

GIVE

★ GREATER CAPACITY

★ LONGER LIFE



FORT WORTH HI-CAP buckets are designed for high-speed elevators, although they may be used for replacements in old elevators where increased capacity is required. They are suitable for use in either chain or belt elevators and will discharge properly at high or medium belt speeds. They may be spaced on very close centers, or continuous.

WRITE FOR CATALOG SECTION 416

**FORT WORTH STEEL AND
MACHINERY CO**

DEPT. 102 3600 McCART, FORT WORTH, TEXAS

— FACTORY WAREHOUSES —
• CHICAGO • MEMPHIS • ST. LOUIS • ATLANTA • HOUSTON
• LOS ANGELES • SAN FRANCISCO • KANSAS CITY • JERSEY CITY

OTHER
**FORT WORTH
PRODUCTS**

"QD" SPROCKETS
"QD" V-BELT SHEAVES
MULTIPLE V-BELTS
INDUSTRIAL FANS
POWER SHOVELS

Members: Leading Exchanges

Denco Company

BROKERS VEGETABLE OILS, ANIMAL FATS

Telephone: Webster 9-2055

327 So. La Salle Street, Chicago 4, Illinois



TRADING IN FATS AND OILS

By S. E. CRAMER

Swift & Co., Chicago. From talk before symposium on commodity markets sponsored by Chicago Board of Trade.

THE JOB of a soybean processor is, in concept, quite simple. He buys beans, taking care to get them in locations that minimize hauling costs. Then he sells the products, the oil and the meal, in those markets that offer him the highest dollar.

He runs those beans through a plant which separates the oil and the meal. There he must exercise control of technology, to be sure he gets the most in value of product per bushel of beans, and of efficiency in handling, and to be certain that he moves a maximum of volume at the lowest possible unit cost.

Unfortunately, however, the job is not in fact that simple. Soybeans are not purchased as they are crushed. The product cannot always be sold at satisfactory margins over bean cost at the time the raw commodity has been purchased. There is a risk-bearing function to be performed, a job of bridging the gap between values as they exist at the time that beans flow into the market and as they eventually materialize as the season progresses; there is a job of forecasting the future or of persuading someone else to do so.

Importance of Risk Bearing

It may be well at this point to re-cite some of the particular developments and characteristics of the soybean trade that make the risk-bearing function appear so important to us.

1—We have been a rapidly growing industry, hence with a constantly changing supply and demand pattern. Last year the industry crushed 244 million bushels or 25 times the volume of 13 years ago.

2—In recent years there has been a radical shift from mechanical extraction to solvent extraction. Because of increased oil yields from the solvent extraction process and because of the wide swings in oil prices, processing advantages to the extent of from 15 cents to 40 cents per bushel in favor of the solvent processor have at times developed. This technological shift is still going on, although low oil prices take the bloom off the competitive advantages that were in it.

3—The prices of soybeans and soybean products are almost wholly dependent on other commodities. The oil is an edible one closely tied to cottonseed oil and to lard. The meal is an alternative in livestock feeds to cottonseed meal, to linseed meal, to the animal proteins, and in a broader sense to corn. Hence, the supply of soybeans alone offers no reliable guidance to price outlook.

4—The industry was built upon and keyed to the concept of continuous operation and to the concept of a zero carry-over of old crop beans into the new crop year.

5—We have been peculiarly subject to changes in export demand for our raw material. Soybean exports in recent years have been as high as 9 to 10 percent of the crop, and as low as 2 percent.

6—There are some seasonal factors that also complicate the problem. From 60 to 70 percent of the soybean crop has in the past moved from the producer into the hands of the ultimate processor in a relatively short space of time. No such rapidity of sale of the product on firm

contract to the ultimate user is possible. Consequently, the processor must either elect to carry the risk, or pass up the beans, or else manage to shift his burden to other shoulders through the sale of the beans or of the product on the futures market.

A few years ago, beans purchased at harvest time were good property, and the price appreciation on them more than compensated for the cost of carrying, and at the same time, permitted a somewhat orderly merchandising of products. But those were the good old days. Recent history leads to considerable doubt that this situation will continue. So the risk-bearing function becomes even more important.

Unsolved Problems

It should be clear that there are problems related to the shifting of risk through the futures market for which no solutions have been developed—not because of indifference to the problems but because of the difficulties involved.

Soybeans, as you know, are sold on grade. You also are probably aware that those grades do not reflect oil and meal composition closely. With meal selling at 3 to 3½ cents per pound and oil three to four times as high, it makes a lot of difference in bean values whether the beans yield 11 pounds or only 9½ pounds of oil per bushel. Both yields are deliverable on the same contract as No. 2 beans.

Similarly, the concept of transit values complicates the picture. Beans may vary substantially in value depending upon their points of origin

and their mode of transportation, because of the institution of milling in-transit privileges. So the risk-taker may find himself dealing in "out-of-position" beans rather than simply discounting future uncertainty.

Delivery Points

The question of delivery points—multiple or single—is a knotty one, dealing as it does with changes in competitive advantage of individual mills. From a hedger's viewpoint he would obviously prefer that the contract specify his own mill as a delivery point and exclude his competitors' mills. Failing that, the more convenient to his mill the delivery point is, the better. But equally obvious, the wider spread and more frequent the delivery points are, from the point of view of the risk-taker, the greater the factor of locational value becomes.

Another problem is the non-correspondence of price behavior between soybean futures and soybean product futures. At times, from the limited viewpoint of the processor, demand for beans and hence bean prices, seem to lose all rational relationship to product values. That may be attributable to the relative narrowness of the product futures market. It may be attributable to the absence of a specific speculative interest in bean-product spreads. It may simply be attributable to a developing and unanticipated export demand for beans that makes itself felt in the bean market with no corresponding effect on product values. But whatever the cause, the processor is squeezed thereby whenever he has hedged his raw material.

One of the major uncertainties in years like this one is the uncertainty arising from the government's support program. We don't know how many beans there are, in the first place. And when the marketings fail to measure up to expectations, there is a considerable doubt as to whether the farmers have withheld the beans or whether they simply aren't there.

If they are there, which is the usual assumption, certainly the aggressiveness of processors to acquire beans is diminished. If they are not there, some one at the tail-end of the season comes up short of beans and the pressure on processing margins becomes terrific.

Greater bushel-per-acre increase with SPERGON®!



Greater dollar-per-acre increase for you!

"3.1 bu. per acre increase... 17.6% increase in plant weight... 53.5% increase in bean weight". These are just a few of the Spergon success stories with soybeans that spell more profitable sales. That's because Spergon Seed Protectant protects your crop against bad-weather risks by effectively preventing seed decay, "damping off", Purple Stain and many other fungus diseases.

Spergon lets you plant less seed per acre and lubricates that seed for less planter breakage and easier planting. It works very effectively with legume inoculants and is non-hazardous.

Order Spergon or formulations containing Spergon from
your local supplier today and watch your profits grow.



Naugatuck Chemical

Division of United States Rubber Company
ELM STREET, NAUGATUCK, CONNECTICUT

producers of seed protectants, fungicides, miticides, insecticides, growth retardants, herbicides: Spergon, Phygon, Aramite, Synklor, MH, Alanap.

MOP Took Soybeans to South, West

THE RAILROADS of the country, along with other interested organizations and individuals, have been promoting soybeans for many years. A. P. Boles, director of agricultural development department, Missouri Pacific Railroad, sent the Digest the picture (right) of the soybean exhibit train that the railroad operated in Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, and Oklahoma in 1930.

Thirty-two towns were visited by the train, and the exhibits and lectures were attended by more than 20,000 people. These four states produced more than 50 million bushels of soybeans in 1932.

At right is shown one of the handbills used to advertise the event.

Before 1930 the interest in soybeans was very limited in eastern Oklahoma, eastern Kansas, eastern Nebraska and western Missouri. The Missouri Pacific, which began its first agricultural work about the turn of the century, was reaching its peak in the period from 1925 to 1932. There had been very little soybean development work done in the above territory in the latter part of the 20's, but soybeans had been developing so fast that the Missouri Pacific felt that they were a crop that would eventually be of great value to farmers in its Midwestern territory.

During the 1923-1930 period the



Missouri Pacific's agricultural department was operating exhibit and demonstration trains that carried to farmers and town people the story of intensive development of certain crops and livestock. The railroad would fit up a number of cars with these exhibits.

In addition to the railroad's staff of agriculturally trained men, there were always with the train top men from the colleges of agriculture and from industry.

The train made a full day's stop in each town. A large assembly hall was secured for the speaking program, and after the program the visitors were taken through the exhibit cars.

The director of agriculture of the Missouri Pacific Railroad at the time of the exhibit trains was John T. Stinson. He was one of the early pioneers in railroad agricultural work. He is now retired but still actively interested in the railroad's agricultural development work.

MISSOURI PACIFIC SPECIAL SOYBEAN EXHIBIT TRAIN

Operated by the
AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT
of the
MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY
in co-operation with the

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI

PROGRAM FEATURES

County-wide meeting at each town on the schedule.
County Soybean Show at the Exhibit Train.
Educational one-act play emphasizing the advantages of growing Soybeans.

SCHEDULE

DATE	PLACE	TIME
February 24	CARTHAGE	9:00 AM to 6:00 PM
February 25	LAMAR	9:00 AM to 6:00 PM
February 26	NEVADA	9:00 AM to 6:00 PM
February 27	BUTLER	9:00 AM to 6:00 PM

ACCOMPANYING THE TRAIN AND APPEARING ON THE PROGRAMS WILL BE

C. T. CARTER, Field Crops Specialist, University of Missouri; College of Agriculture, Columbia, Mo.
W. C. SHOTWELL, Soils Specialist, University of Missouri; College of Agriculture, Columbia, Mo.
T. J. HUSON, Field Agent, Freedom Lumber Co., Freedom, Kansas
B. E. NELSON, Asst. Agr'l Commissioner, Kansas City Chamber of Commerce, Kansas City, Mo.
HOWARD JACKSON, Agricultural Agent, Missouri Pacific Railroad Company, Kansas City, Mo.
A. P. BOLES, Horticultural Agent, Missouri Pacific Railroad Company, St. Louis, Mo. (in charge)
County Agricultural Agents, County Farm Bureau and Chamber of Commerce co-operating at each point.



MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY
AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT
JOHN T. STINSON, Director
ST. LOUIS, MO.



**CONVEYING-
ELEVATING
AND
TRANSMISSION
MACHINERY**

Large stocks carried in our warehouse for prompt shipment. Our Engineering Department at your service at no extra cost. Phone—Write or Wire Us.

RIECHMAN-CROSBY CO.

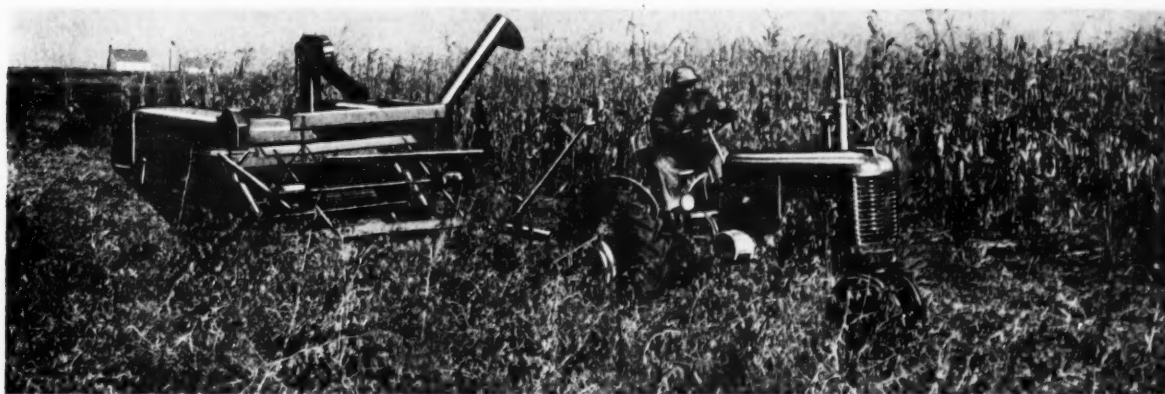
223 S. Front Street, Memphis, Tenn.
Phone 5-2461 (L.D. 355)

Mill-Machinery and Electrical Supplies
"Serving Industry since 1895"



CAN'T BE BEAT in BEANS

Watch a Case Combine in soybeans. Notice how briskly it steps along, even when the going is tough. Scoop a handful from the bin. You've never seen cleaner beans with less cracking. Search the ground behind the combine . . . see how it has gobbled up about everything. The operator will tell you how nice the Case Combine runs, how quick and easy it is to adjust, how satisfactory all around. Check with soybean buyers. You'll find that many prefer Case-threshed beans because they're clean and whole. Ask around any farm neighborhood. Chances are you'll hear stories of Case Combines saving crops too tough for others. J. I. Case Company, Racine, Wisconsin.



"Built like a threshing machine" with rugged steel cylinder, extra-long straw rack, and incomparable Case Air-Lift Cleaning, the six-foot Model "A" (top) is America's favorite. On the PTO of an economical 2-plow tractor like the Case "VAC," the Case 5-foot "F-2" Combine (bottom) is outstanding. They can't be beat in grains and seeds, either.



CASE

Growing Soybeans in Louisiana

By JOHN P. GRAY

Agronomist, Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station, Baton Rouge, La.

A LARGE PORTION of the Louisiana soybean acreage has been utilized for soil improvement. The green forage has been turned under in the cane area, while in other sections of the state soybeans were often interplanted with corn and usually were not harvested for seed, but the entire crop was turned under after the corn had been harvested.

Soybeans have been cut for hay and for silage and have also been hogged off in Louisiana. The acreage of soybeans harvested for beans has been a very small part of the total acreage grown.

Soil Improvers

The last agricultural census showed about 10 percent of the total soybean acreage in 1949 as having been harvested for beans in Louisiana. A similar amount was cut for hay while more than half of the total acreage was turned under for soil improvement and approximately a fifth was hogged off or was used for silage.

Soybeans have contributed materially to Louisiana agriculture for years. According to the 1950 agricultural census, the value of the 1949 crop of soybeans harvested for beans was \$722,000, while farm value for hay and for hogging off was recorded as \$477,000 and \$972,000, respectively.

Ninety percent of the soybeans harvested in Louisiana in 1949 were grown in 10 parishes in northeast Louisiana from Rapides and Avoyelles northeastward. Ninety percent of the state's soybean acreage grown alone and harvested for beans was grown in this area. Eighty percent of the state's production of beans was grown in the parishes of Avoyelles, Tensas, Madison, East Carroll and Morehouse.

Madison Parish led in the production of beans with 110,666 bushels, which was 36 percent of the state's total.

According to crop estimates, Louisiana harvested approximately twice the acreage for beans in 1952 that was harvested in 1949. Production increased materially in 1950, 1951 and in 1952 over that of 1949.

Tests conducted by the L.S.U. Experiment Station during the past 24 years have shown that soybeans may be grown over most of the state. Recent tests at the Baton Rouge Station and at the branch stations over the state have shown that satisfactory yields of beans may be expected from such varieties as Ogden and Volstate.

In the cane area where high yields of forage are required, the late maturing varieties, such as Pelican and Acadian, are recommended. These are planted as late as moisture permits.

One of the factors contributing to the relatively small acreage of soy-

beans grown in Louisiana is the economic competition with other crops, such as cotton, rice and cane. The best yields of soybeans have been grown on the Delta soils capable of producing at least a bale of cotton per acre, valued at \$175 and netting some \$125. Planters have netted more on cotton than they have grossed on soybeans, according to our economists.

Fairly satisfactory yields of soybeans can be produced in the rice area, in the event that rice production is curtailed. Rice yielding 40 bushels per acre has grossed about \$100. The 1952 farm value of the rice crop was placed at 73 million dollars, while the cane crop was valued at 43 million dollars. (Value of the soybean crop harvested for beans was a little under 2 million dollars.) Comparatively good yields of soybeans may be obtained from the general farming areas of the state where cotton and corn are the chief crops grown.

As with other crops, appropriate fertilizers, insecticides, and farming methods are required for the production of soybeans in Louisiana. Experimental results at Baton Rouge have shown that the yield of Ogden soybeans may be increased as much as 70 percent with the use of phosphate, potash and lime on Lintonia silt loam.

The velvet bean caterpillar has been one of the greatest hazards to soybean seed production in south Louisiana. Dusting with DDT has provided an effective control. Plane application would appear most feasible for protecting late maturing varieties producing the semi-viney type of growth.

A well prepared seed bed and efficient early cultivation are most essential to successful soybean production. Soybeans grown for beans should not be planted in Louisiana until about the first of May.

Mitchell, Hutchins & Co.

— Future Brokers in Beans, Oil and Meal —

Members
of all leading
Commodity Exchanges

231 S. LaSalle St.
Chicago 4, Ill.
State 2-1700

Nature locked the cupboard

...but ADM found the key

Nature was generous when she created the soybean.

In each tiny bean are precious ingredients ... raw materials for modern industry. The problem, then, is to unlock this rich supply ... to extract and separate, to purify and improve ... to get out everything which nature put in.

Take the meal, for example. It's naturally rich in protein, but without man's help, much of this protein remains "locked-up" in an undigestible form.

ARCHER-DANIELS-MIDLAND has developed a carefully controlled cooking process which

releases the full growth promoting power. The result? 20% greater protein efficiency ... and extra gains worth as much as \$91 more per ton than those produced by some soybean oil meals.

This is nothing new for ADM. For 25 years, it has been a leader in creating new and better uses for the soybeans you grow. Scores of products born in ADM laboratories and produced in ADM processing plants play vital roles in America's daily life.

This is the way your markets are built ... and this is how they will continue to grow.

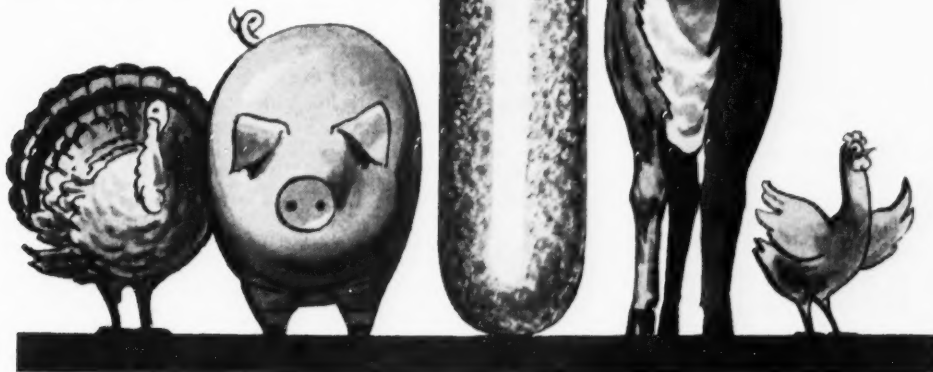
Some ADM Products made from Soybeans

- | | |
|--|------------------------------|
| • ADM Soybean Brew Flakes | • R-Lecin (Soybean Lecithin) |
| • Admex 710 (a plasticizer for vinyl resins) | • Bakers Nutrisoy |
| • Archer "S" (Salad Oil) | • Daniels' Supreme |
| • Archer 44% Soybean Oil Meal, Pea-Size, Pellets, Flakes | • Kaysoy |
| • Archer 50% Low Fibre Soybean Oil Meal | • Nutriwhip |
| • Archer Booster Feeds | • Packers Granular |
| | • Paint Vehicles |
| | • Soya Fatty Acids |
| | • Soy Flour |

Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

600 Roanoke Building • Minneapolis 2, Minnesota

Creating New Values from America's Harvests



Have Lost Leading Louisiana Producer

WALTER Marley Scott, Sr., one of the South's leading soybean producers, died recently at the Vicksburg, Miss., Hospital at the age of 60.

Scott, who operated Scott Plantations, Tallulah, La., with his son, Walter Scott, Jr., was the first man to successfully grow soybeans in his part of the South.

Scott first began growing soybeans in 1903 when the cotton boll weevil made its appearance in the area. He cut his cotton acreage in half and planted soybeans and other cash crops.

He thought he may have had a hand in the first processing of U. S. soybeans, as he threshed a load of Mammoth Yellow soybeans for the Tallulah Oil Mill to crush some time between 1910 and 1915. The mill thus acquired a tank of soybean oil that it shipped to Procter & Gamble Co. (Elizabeth City Oil & Fertilizer Co. is generally credited with processing the first U. S. soybeans in 1915.)

Scott fed the resulting meal to his cattle, hogs and mules.

Most of Scott's neighbors went back to 100-percent cotton production as soon as they learned how to whip the boll weevil, but he stayed with soybeans. As a market developed for soybeans he gradually increased the acreage until he went out



WALTER M. SCOTT, SR.

of cotton production entirely following the last war.

Scott Plantations have been long recognized as pacesetters in soybeans in their part of the South, and have been among the first to try new methods of production, harvesting and storage.

Scott was a speaker on the American Soybean Association convention program in Memphis in 1943, and he had been a frequent contributor to the Soybean Digest.

He was the husband of Mrs. Matta Fuqua Scott, daughter of Henry L. Fuqua, former governor of Louisiana. And he was a cousin of U. S. Senator Estes Kefauver.

He was president of the Tallulah State Bank from 1933 to 1951. He was a former president of the Delta Fair Association, and was one of the organizers of the Louisiana Delta Council and served as its first president. He was at one time a member of the board of directors of Louisiana State University.

He is survived by his widow and son; his mother, Mrs. V. K. Scott; one sister, Mrs. John B. Patrick; and two grandchildren, all of Tallulah.

— s b d —

AMMONIATED FEED

A byproduct of wallboard manufacture has been treated with ammonia and successfully fed to dairy cattle, the Journal of Agricultural

and Food Chemistry reports in its current issue.

The cattle apparently are able to utilize the ammoniated material as a partial substitute for protein feeds without noticeable ill effects, according to N. D. Magruder, C. E. Knodt, and P. S. Williams of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Experiment Station, State College, Pa. After 90-day feeding trials, the general appearance of the animals compared favorably with those fed a normal diet, it is stated.

Although the report is based only on preliminary experiments, it suggests a new use for the waste products of many industrial plants. Such materials, through ammoniation, may be made into economical nitrogen and energy extenders for cattle and other ruminants to the benefit of industrial producers, dairymen and consumers, it is pointed out.

There were no significant differences between the test group of heifers and the control animals in rate of gain or digestibility of the ration.

— s b d —

CHICAGO FIRM EXPANDS

To meet the growing demand for its products, the Industrial Filter & Pump Manufacturing Co., 5900 West Ogden Ave., Chicago 50, Ill., is completing its third expansion program in the last six years.

Included in the present program is a plant addition of 15,000 square feet and new equipment. This increased factory area will provide increased production and better delivery of its pressure filters and ion exchange equipment, rubber lining



service for the chemical process industries and heat exchangers and centrifugal pumps for processing industries and oil refineries.

Supplementing these enlarged manufacturing facilities is a new research and development department. The engineering personnel has been doubled.

The Know How on Soybean Farming

Summary of my four years
experience growing soy-
beans as a major crop.

- Production
- Harvest
- Storing
- Marketing

Send \$1.00

BARD SELDEN

Hollywood, Miss.

PUBLICATIONS

For a complete list of books on the soybean crop and industry and related subjects drop a postcard to Circulation Department, Soybean Digest, Hudson, Iowa. Copies of books and other publications listed on our pages will be obtained for readers when requested, if possible.

OILS. A store of new information relating to many phases of oil and fat technology has been developed and reported by members of the Department of Agriculture's Southern Regional Research Laboratory, New Orleans, La., who did the work as part of their research on developing new or improved uses for Southern oil-bearing materials.

These scientists have covered their work in 34 technical publications, published since 1941, giving information on a variety of fatty products—modified fats, mono-, di-, and triglycerides, and oils and fatty acids from cottonseed, peanuts, tung nuts, sesame seed, rice, and various minor oilseeds.

An abstract bibliography of these publications is available for the convenience of research workers and processors concerned with vegetable oils or derivatives of vegetable oils.

THE PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF FATTY ACIDS, GLYCERIDES, AND DERIVATIVES. Compiled by W. S. Singleton, AIC-361, processed Aug. 31, 1953. Write the Southern Regional Research Laboratory, Southern Utilization Research Branch, Agricultural Research Service, 2100 Robert E. Lee Blvd., New Orleans, La.

CORN PROTEIN. It has been an observation of the feed industry that the protein content of corn has been declining over a period of years. This observation is apparently borne out by a survey of the 1916 and 1947 corn crops by the committee on feed composition of the agricultural board of the National Academy of Sciences.

The survey covered 200 counties in 32 corn producing states with samples from one or more farms in each county both years.

The mean protein content of No. 2 corn was 8.7 percent in 1916, and 9.1 percent in 1947. This compares with 9.4 percent given by F. B. Morrison in his 1936 edition of Feeds and Feeding.

The heavier corn producing areas tended to yield corn of low protein

content. Varietal differences in protein content accounted for a very small portion of the variance. This bears out earlier conclusions that the decline in protein is not due to low protein hybrids but decreased soil nitrogen.

COMPOSITION OF CORN IN THE UNITED STATES. Publication 258, Report No. 2. Committee on feed composition, agricultural board, National Academy of Sciences, National Research Council, 2101 Constitution Ave., Washington 25, D. C.

MISCELLANEOUS

TESTS OF INSECTICIDES FOR GRASSHOPPER CONTROL.—1950, 1951 AND 1952. By O. L. Barnes, F. T. Cowan, E. J. Hinman, N. J. Nerney, and Lee Seaton, division of cereal and forage insect investigations, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Agricultural Research Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C. E-860, July 1953.

CHEMICAL WEED CONTROL GUIDES. Circular 177, February 1953. Mississippi Agricultural Experiment Station, State College, Miss. Gives tentative recommendation for use of herbicidal oils on soybeans for control of annual weeds.

EFFECTIVENESS OF SELEC-

TION FOR YIELD IN SOYBEAN CROSSES BY BULK AND PEDIGREE SYSTEMS OF BREEDING. By J. G. Raebler and C. R. Weber. Agronomy Journal, August 1953, 362-366.

THE TEST WEIGHT PER BUSHEL OF GRAIN: METHODS OF USE AND CALIBRATION OF THE APPARATUS. Circular No. 921, June 1953. Prepared by the grain branch, Production and Marketing Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

REGISTRATION OF SOYBEAN VARIETIES, III. By M. G. Weiss. Agronomy Journal, Vol. 45, No. 7, July 1953, pages 326-330. Describes the seven varieties, Lincoln, Hawkeye, Adams, Monroe, Blackhawk, Wabash, and Roanoke.

EFFECTS OF CERTAIN COMPONENTS OF SIMULATED HAIL INJURY ON SOYBEANS AND CORN. By M. P. Camery and C. R. Weber. Research Bulletin 400, Agricultural Experiment Station, Ames, Iowa.

FUNGI ASSOCIATED WITH SOYBEAN SEEDS AND PODS, PRIOR TO HARVEST, AT STONEVILLE, MISS., IN 1952. By R. A. Kilpatrick. Delta Experiment Station. Phytopathology 43 (5): p. 292. 1953.

PURPLE STAIN OF LEGUME SEEDS CAUSED BY CERCOSPORA ISOLATES. By R. A. Kilpatrick and H. W. Johnson. Delta Branch Experiment Station, Stoneville, Miss. Phytopathology 43 (9): p. 477. 1953.

CHEMICAL PLANTS DIVISION COMPLETE PLANTS AND UNITS

EXTRACTION and PROCESSING OF VEGETABLE OILS

DEVELOPERS OF THE ROTOCEL, INSTALLED CAPACITY
EXCEEDS 1,000,000 TONS PER YEAR

BLAW-KNOX COMPANY



CHEMICAL PLANTS DIVISION
100 N. WABASH AVE., CHICAGO 1, ILL.

Pittsburgh 30 • Tulsa 1 • New York 17 • Philadelphia 3
Birmingham 3 • Washington 5, D.C. • San Francisco 5

LETTERS

Processors' Problems

● The following letter refers to the article by Oscar Heline, "A Lower Support Price Is Not the Answer," in the December issue of the Soybean Digest. For further discussion on the subject of the government's price support program on soybeans, see the article by T. A. Hieronymous, "Price Supports Should Be Lower," in the October 1953 issue.

TO THE EDITOR:

I have just read the article on pages 6 and 7 of the December issue of the Soybean Digest entitled, "A Lower Support Price Is Not the Answer!"

In your introductory remarks you state, "Decisions reached within the coming crop year may determine the fate of the soybean crop for years to come." I will also quote the first paragraph of the article, "Soybean producers and processors in the established soybean producing areas are headed for trouble next year."

There is nothing in the article which suggests any help to the processor.

If you will make some calculations using the market price of soybeans, soybean oil meal and soybean oil based on present yields you will find that the processor is already in trouble and has been for quite a long time.

I quote, from a news dispatch which crossed my desk today: "The soybean mill here will discontinue operations about the end of the year. The plant is being closed because of the poor conversion rate of soybean meal and oil in relation to the price of soybeans." If conditions do not improve, I am sure news dispatches similar to the above will be more frequent.

We have no quarrel with a support program on farm commodities which will effect a measure of protection to the farmer. We are very much for it, but we contend that when soybean support prices are established some thought should be given to the soybean processor.

Support prices, when too high, affect the marketing of soybeans with the result that soybean prices get out of line in relation to the market price for the manufactured products. This means that the processor gets

caught in a squeeze and must either close down his plant or operate at a loss.

You cannot protect one group and not the other; you cannot protect one industry and not the other.

When I state we cannot protect one group and not the other I mean the farmers versus employees of the processing industry. The farmer has his protection under the support program. The employee of the processing industry has his protection only when the industry can run at a profit. When profits stop, a lot of us will be out of a job.

When I state we cannot protect one industry and not the other I mean the cottonseed industry versus the soybean industry. Cottonseed oil is the principal competitor of soybean oil, cottonseed meal of soybean meal. You are no doubt familiar with the cottonseed support program under which the cottonseed processor can operate at a profit.

I would also like to point out the disparity of support prices between soybeans and cottonseed. On the 1953 crop soybeans were supported at 90 percent of parity and cottonseed at 75 percent. This, of course, gave us an impossible task. We have had to use a 90-percent-parity raw commodity to compete with a 75-percent-parity raw commodity on products which are virtually interchangeable and we won't be able to exist very long under such a condition.

If we are going to have controls, then protect all. If this cannot be done, then do away with all controls.

We need the farmer—the farmer needs us. I would suggest that you give some space in the Digest to the problems of the soybean processor.
—F. E. Benson, vice president, Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

Designers, builders, construction contractors

Lower first cost, cheaper upkeep, greater permanence, better looking—fire, rain, rot, rodent and termite proof. Any size—any tonnage. Your specifications faithfully fulfilled.

If you are looking for ruggedness, durability, lower first cost with practically no upkeep expense in heavy duty grain bins and elevators, you will want to know all about our Memphis Concrete Silo structures. We build them for permanence—engineer them for modern high tonnage stability and build them right. We proudly claim that we know our business. Forty-two years of experience prove it—and we have plenty of pictures of our structures with highly complimentary letters that we will gladly show. If you are situated in the territory indicated above write, wire or phone for further details. No obligation.

MEMPHIS CONCRETE SILO CO.

2677 Princeton Avenue,
Memphis 12, Tenn.

memphis
Concrete
storage bins & elevators



FEEDING

OIL FOR BROILERS. Broiler diets made up mainly of wheat and soybean oil meal are improved by low level supplementation with soybean oil.

The mashers supplemented with oil were not as dusty, appeared less dry and were considerably greener in color than the basal diets.

The addition of 1 or 2 percent soybean oil resulted in an improvement in weight and feed efficiency.

VALUE OF LOW LEVELS OF

SOYBEAN DIGEST

SOYBEAN OIL IN BROILER DIETS CONTAINING A HIGH PERCENTAGE OF WHEAT. By W. F. Pepper, S. J. Slinger and E. S. Snyder. Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Canada. Poultry Science, November 1953, pages 1084, 1085.

DIETARY FAT. The supplementation of a corn-solvent soybean oil meal ration with cottonseed oil, and also soybean oil and lard, produced a small but consistent growth response in broiler chicks.

In the presence of penicillin the increase in weight was slightly greater than without penicillin.

SUPPLEMENTATION OF CORN-SOYBEAN OIL MEAL RATIONS WITH PENICILLIN AND VARIOUS FATS. By H. Yacowitz, Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, Wooster, Ohio.

ADDING ANIMAL FATS TO FEED FORMULAS. Circular No. 7, April 1953. American Meat Institute Foundation, 939 E. 57th St., Chicago 37, Ill.

Second in a series of pamphlets on the addition of animal fats to feeds.

FATS. Broiler chicks fed an additional 2 to 8 percent fat in their rations equalled in performance but did not surpass chicks fed on a basal ration containing 3.4 to 3.9 percent fat in an American Meat Institute Foundation experiment.

Basal ration contained 11 percent soybean oil meal. There was little or no advantage to adding choline and antibiotic-plus-B-12 supplements.

EFFECTS OF FEEDING GRAD-ED LEVELS OF FAT WITH AND WITHOUT CHOLINE AND ANTI-

BIOTIC - PLUS - B - 12 SUPPLEMENTS TO CHICKS. By A. J. Seidler and B. S. Schweigert, American Meat Institute Foundation and University of Chicago. Poultry Science, May 1953, Vol. 32, No. 3, pages 449-453.

ANTIBIOTICS. The Illinois Experiment Station has recently completed a series of experiments designed to determine the value of various antibiotics when added to a corn-soybean-oil-meal-type ration for growing-fattening pigs in drylot.

In general, the results showed that aureomycin, procaine penicillin, and terramycin were of equal, and greatest, value for stimulating growth. Neomycin and chloramphenicol failed to influence gains.

THE VALUE OF ANTIBIOTIC COMBINATIONS FOR GROWING-FATTENING PIGS. By D. E. Becker, S. W. Terrill, J. W. Lassiter, T. S. Nelson, and D. I. Gard, University of Illinois. Illinois Swine Growers' Day, University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.

ANTIBIOTICS. There are no results to indicate any need for antibiotics in the rations of healthy older beef cattle.

PROJECT 294: ANTIBIOTICS FOR BEEF CATTLE 1952-53. 25th Annual Cattle Feeders' Day, Beef Cattle Division, Animal Science Department, University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.

PELLETS. In 1951 and 1952 experiments at Bozeman, Mont., pigs fed pelleted rations required an average of 52 and 68 pounds less feed per hundredweight gain, gained .11 to .25

pounds more per day, and reached market weight 12 to 14 days sooner than pigs fed the same ration in meal form.

Feed cost per hundredweight of gain was \$2.02 less for the pelleted ration in the 1952 experiment. The 1952 ration consisted of barley, oats, wheat mixed feed, dehydrated alfalfa meal, soybean oil meal, meat meal, complete mineral mixture, irradiated yeast, a B-vitamin supplement, and a B-12-and-antibiotic supplement.

VALUE OF PELLETED RATIONS FOR SWINE. By O. O. Thomas and A. E. Flower, Montana State College, Bozeman, Mont. Journal of Animal Science, November 1953.

MISCELLANEOUS

THE EFFECTS OF ADDING SOY-BEAN MEAL, B-VITAMINS, AND ALFALFA MEAL TO A CORN, MINERAL, AND ANTIBIOTIC DIET FOR YOUNG PIGS. By J. C. Hillier and C. K. Whitehair. Feeding and Breeding Tests with Sheep, Swine, and Beef Cattle. Progress report 1951-52. Miscellaneous Publication No. MP-27. Oklahoma Agricultural Experiment Station, Stillwater, Okla.

GRAIN SUBSTITUTION IN FEEDING LIVESTOCK. Circular 299, July 1953. Kansas State College, Manhattan, Kans. Includes a feed grain substitution scale for figuring comparative values of different Kansas grains at different prices, and also a table showing rates of substitution of different grains for kinds of livestock.

UREA FOR PREGNANT EWES. Bulletin 429, May 1953. South Dakota State College, Brookings, S. Dak.

HAROSOY

"The Soybean You Will Eventually
Be Growing"

- HIGH YIELD • HIGH OIL CONTENT
- REGISTERED CANADIAN SEED

W. R. SIFTON

RIDGETOWN

ONTARIO

A Sales Record of More Than

12 MILLION
SUPERIOR
ELEVATOR CUPS
DP-OK-CC-V



For Better Results—Longer Life—More Capacity
"Elevator Cups Is Our Business, Not a Sideline"

K. I. WILLIS CORPORATION
MOLINE, ILLINOIS

GRITS and FLAKES...

FROM THE WORLD OF SOY

◆ Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc., Buffalo, N. Y., has announced the resignation of its chairman of the board, Howard Kellogg. He has been chairman of the firm since 1946 when he turned over the presidency to his son, Howard Kellogg, Jr. Company spokesmen said the post of chairman has been vacated. Mr. Kellogg, Sr., will continue as a director.

◆ Formation of an expanded tractor and implement division has been announced as a major step forward in Ford Motor Co.'s program to enlarge its activities in the farm machinery market. It will incorporate all the functions of the former Ford tractor division. Irving A. Duffy, a member of the company's board of directors, has been appointed vice president and general manager of the new division.

◆ New Orleans Dock Board has authorized expenditure of \$250,000 for maintenance and improvements at the Public Grain Elevator there. Additions include an English-made pneumatic grain unloader at a cost of \$50,800. The new unloader will allow more grain to pass through the port.

◆ Suzanne Biddle, daughter of ASA director Chester B. Biddle, Remington, Ind., was one of four Purdue University freshmen featured on the front cover of a recent issue of *Purdue Alumnus*.

◆ A. R. Moe, general manager of western division of the Farmhand Co., and I. S. Willis, general manager of Superior Grain Separator Co., manufacturer of dust collectors and grinding and mixing equipment, Hopkins, Minn., were elected to the board of directors of the latter firm at the annual stockholders' meeting Jan. 11. Reelected directors were C. F. Pierson, president and treasurer, C. C. Gray, S. H. Rogers, H. C. Piper and H. C. Piper, Jr. Allen H. Seed, III, controller, was elected secretary.

◆ The establishment of a new phosphate chemicals division by International Minerals & Chemical Corp. has been announced by Louis Ware, president. The new division will provide for the continued growth of International's phosphate chemicals operations, which now include plants in Florida, Tennessee and Mississippi. The division will be headed by Howard F. Roderick, recently elected a vice president of International.

◆ Contract for the engineering and construction at Elmhurst, L. I., of expanded refining and processing facilities for Durkee Famous Foods division of the Glidden Co. has been awarded to Walter Kidde Constructors, Inc., engineers and builders. The new facilities will greatly increase the plant's capacity for refining and processing vegetable oils and shortening.

◆ Dr. Elton Johnson, head of the poultry department of the University of Minnesota, has been elected president of the Minnesota Poultry Industry Council.

HEADS TRACTOR SALES



WILLIAM J. KLEIN

William J. Klein, manager of the Minneapolis branch, tractor division, Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co., Milwaukee, has been named vice president and general sales manager of the tractor division, according to an announcement by W. A. Roberts, president.

Mr. Klein started his career with Allis-Chalmers as a salesman in 1928 at the Sioux Falls, S. Dak., branch. In November 1930 he opened the company's Minneapolis branch.

While in Minneapolis, he was active throughout the entire Northwest as a civic and fraternal leader. When the Minnesota chapter of the Soil Conservation Society of America was chartered he was elected its first president. He also is a past president of the Northwest Farm Equipment Association.

WILBUR-ELLIS COMPANY

Brokers of Soybean Oil and Proteins
COMPLETE DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN COVERAGE

105 West Adams St., Chicago, Ill.

Telephone: ANDOVER 3-7107

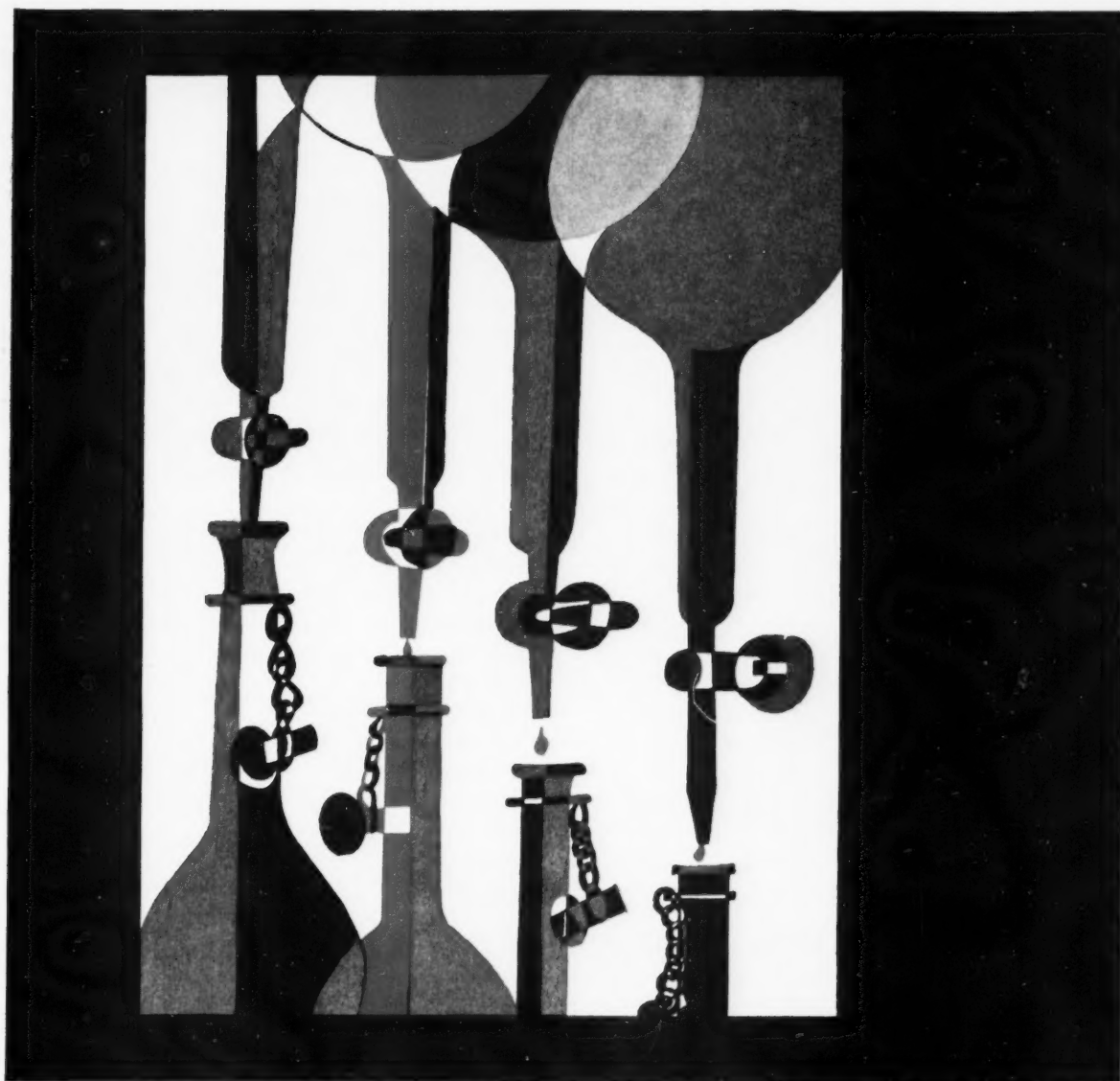
New York

San Francisco

Buffalo

Los Angeles

Seattle



In processing specify **PENOLA HEXANE**
for assured high efficiency

Penola Hexane offers all of these important advantages

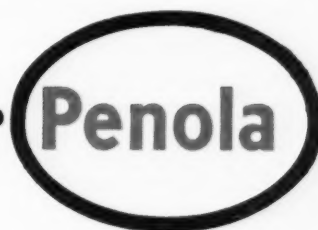
- High Oil Recovery
- Low vapor pressure
- Narrow boiling range
- Efficient Solvent Recovery
- Purity
- Special Handling
- Immediate availability

FOR MORE EFFICIENT, ECONOMICAL PROCESSING

Always be sure to specify PENOLA Hexane

FOR EXPERT TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE — always be sure to call the Penola Office nearest to you for any technical data or assistance regarding *your* processing operations.

PENOLA OIL COMPANY • NEW YORK • DETROIT • CHICAGO



◆ Henry T. McKnight, president of the National Farm Chemurgic Council, announces that "The Challenge of Surpluses" will be the topic for the 19th annual Chemurgic Conference to be held at Hotel Peabody, Memphis, Tenn., Apr. 5-7.

◆ Dr. Willard H. Garman, for nearly five years the experiment station administrator and soil scientist in the Office of Experiment Stations, Agricultural Research Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, became agronomist for the American Plant Food Council effective Feb. 1.

◆ J. H. Ruskin was elected executive vice president of Chemical Construction Corp. G. I. Seybold and Martin de Simo were elected vice presidents, and Thomas P. Forbath was named assistant to the president. Mr. Ruskin joined the parent firm, American Cyanamid Co., as a member of the legal department in 1947.

◆ Emery Industries, Cincinnati, Ohio, manufacturer of fatty acids, plasticizers, and textile oils, has started construction of a new \$800,000 research center. Completion is predicted for late 1954.

◆ J. D. Sykes, vice president of Ralston Purina Co., St. Louis, and chairman of the board of directors of the American Feed Manufacturers Association, has accepted an appointment to the Builders Council of the National 4-H Club Foundation. He has been associated with 4-H Club work over a long period of time.

◆ The appointment of J. T. Braxton as assistant manager of the Minneapolis plant of Bemis Bro. Bag Co. has been announced by O. M. Smith, manager. Mr. Braxton is succeeded in his former position as office manager by R. E. Copeland.

◆ "Edible Spreads of Wide Plastic Range from Vegetable Oils and Monoglycerides" was an article by Edwin P. Jones, Herbert J. Dutton, and John C. Cowan, Northern Regional Research Laboratory, in the December issue of the Journal of the American Oil Chemists Society.

◆ E. W. Kaufmann, manager of the Philadelphia office of Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., has announced removal of company offices from 12 S. 12th St., to 18 Hilltop Road.

◆ The soybean mill of the Consumers Cooperative Association, Coffeyville, Kans., has discontinued operations for an indefinite period. Clayton Hejtmánek, plant manager, announced recently. Plant was closed because of the poor conversion rate.

◆ Philip R. O'Brien, four time president of the Chicago Board of Trade, died Dec. 31 at Fort Lauderdale, Fla., where he had just arrived after a plane trip from his home. He served from 1940 until mid-1943.

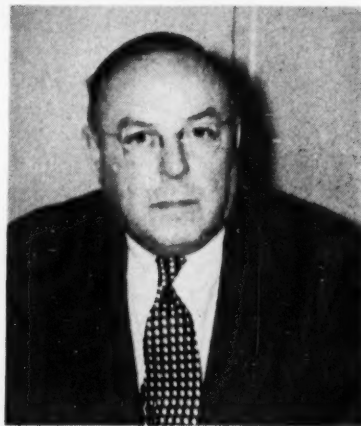
◆ Bernard Joseph Kane, director of purchases at Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills, died recently at his home at Atlanta. He was president of the Atlanta Cotton Exchange, chairman of the cotton division of the Cotton Manufacturers Association of Georgia and was a member of the cotton committee of the American Cotton Manufacturers Institute.

◆ First export of California safflower seed, a 3,000-ton shipment, has been announced by B. T. Rocca, Sr., president of the Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp., San Francisco. The shipment was sent to France.

◆ The vegetable oil division of Cargill, Inc., has moved its New York offices to suite 1705, 30 Broad St., New York 5, N. Y. This division was formerly located at the company's plant at Edgewater, N. J.

◆ A government license to export surplus butter and cottonseed oil to the Soviet Union has been sought by Dwayne O. Andreas, chairman of the board of Honeycomb Products Co., Mankato, Minn. Request for license to export up to 200 million pounds of butter has been turned down but the government is said to be giving consideration to export of up to 150,000 thousand tons of cottonseed oil.

JOINS AEROGLIDE CORP.



FRANK C. MILLER

Aeroglide Corp. announces the appointment of Frank C. Miller, Pittsburgh, Pa., as its sales agent in Pennsylvania, western New York and eastern Ohio. Mr. Miller will handle the sale of Aeroglide grain driers, bucket elevators, and other grain handling equipment.

Mr. Miller is widely known throughout the area, where he has been associated with flour and feed sales and worked with grain and feed machinery for several years.

He lives in Pittsburgh which will be his headquarters. He can be contacted at 706 Crystal Drive, Telephone FI-eldbrook 1-8138 or through the Aeroglide Corp., Raleigh, N. C.

— s b d —

ONTARIO ELEVATOR

Construction plans for a \$500,000 elevator bordering the Thames River near Chatham, Ontario, have been announced by Frank J. Archibald, general manager of St. Clair Grain & Feed, a wholly owned subsidiary of Toronto Elevators Ltd.

Rail, water and truck facilities will be available for the setup, which will include the handling of soybeans, wheat and corn. Through the eventual deepening of the river, water will be used for bulk transportation.

Archibald said the work will be undertaken immediately after deepening of the river channel.

Harry Pugh, Chatham industrial commissioner, said there has been a tremendous increase in soybeans, corn and wheat due to the shift from general farming to cash crops in southwestern Ontario. This necessitates storage and bulk transportation so outside markets may be reached most economically.



**MEN LIKE YOU
MADE...**

Seedburo
Steinlite
400G

THE WORLD'S MOST WIDELY USED MOISTURE TESTER

YOU TOLD US WHAT YOU WANTED

Our progress through the years depended on your help. Three years ago you asked us to make the world's fastest moisture tester even faster to operate. You asked for a method to check Steinlite accuracy in the field. You wanted to test wide varieties of mixed feeds accurately.

CONSTANT RESEARCH ANSWERED YOUR REQUESTS

Our laboratories had already been working on these problems. A built-in thermometer increases speed. Test pads now check accuracy on the spot. Wider moisture range tests everything from 1½% dried feed to 47% high moisture corn. Voltage stabilizer and other electrical improvements maintain accuracy.

NOW BETTER THAN EVER

The 400G offers mechanical improvements for more accurate day-to-day operation. It is the sturdiest, most dependable tester under all conditions. Because the Steinlite 400G is so easy to operate, non-technical help can make accurate, fast tests. Colleges and laboratories use the Steinlite for its accuracy.

HAVE YOU TRIED THE 400G?

Thousands have already replaced their old testers with this improved unit. Garden City Exchange bought 7 new Steinlites. Union Equity Cooperative Exchange of Enid bought 49 for their cooperative members. Bob Hink of William's Milling Co. says: "The 400G is the finest tester for on the spot testing."

No matter what tester you're now using, you'll be glad you tried the new Steinlite 400G on 10 days free trial.

SEEDBURO
EQUIPMENT COMPANY

729 Converse Building

FEBRUARY, 1954



Chicago 6, Ill.

- ☐ Please rush my 400G Steinlite for 10 day trial.
☐ Send me more facts about the 400G.

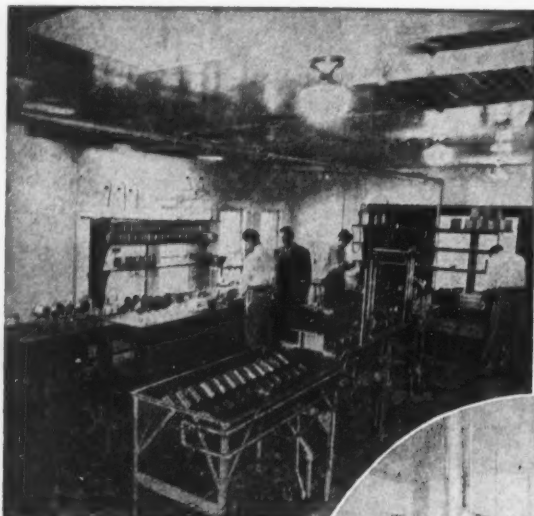
Name

Company Name

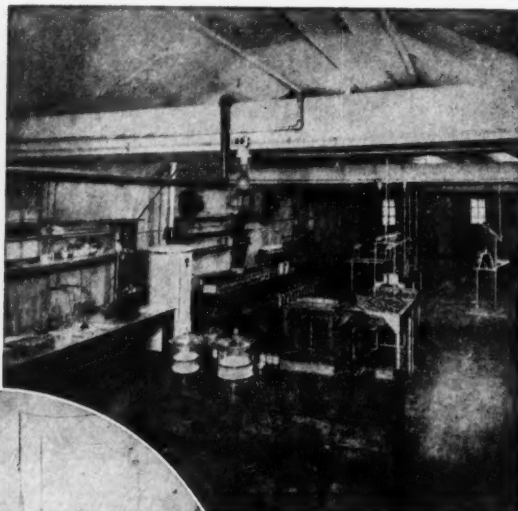
Address

City Zone State

Serving The Soybean Industry



The Chicago, Ill., laboratory is equipped with the most modern equipment for refining soybean oils.



The Des Moines, Iowa, laboratory with all the latest equipment for refining oils.



The Oil Refining Department at the Memphis, Tenn., laboratory, with a capacity of 150 raffinings daily.

7

Chemical Laboratories
to serve you.

- Chicago, Ill.
9 So. Clinton St. Bldg.
- Des Moines, Iowa
- Memphis, Tenn.
- Little Rock, Ark.
- Blytheville, Ark.
- Cairo, Ill.
- Clarksdale, Miss.

WOODSON-TENENT LABORATORIES

Official Chemists for the Chicago Board of Trade

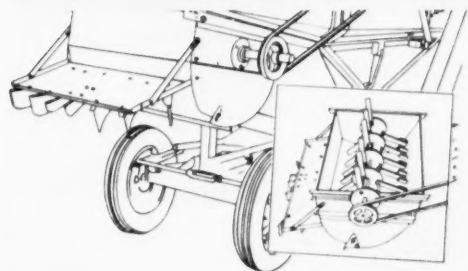
MAIN OFFICES: 265 SOUTH FRONT ST.

MEMPHIS, TENN.

SPECIALIZING IN SOYBEAN OILS — CAKE — MEALS — FEEDS

"Over ONE BILLION dollars worth of products analyzed since 1935."

NEW PRODUCTS and SERVICES

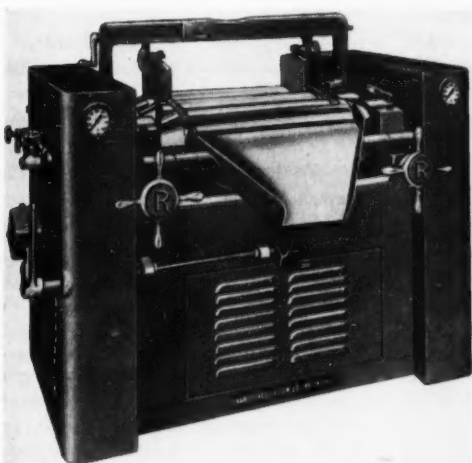


STRAW CHOPPER. Hesston Manufacturing Co. announces a new straw chopper attachment for modernizing combines. Models are available for all large self-propelled combines.

The chopper has free swinging spring steel hammers held in place by centrifugal force, which tear and shred straw into short, fine pieces. Straw can be spread the complete width of cutterbar or windrowed. It is chopped into small pieces and evenly spread.

The chopper has been field tested in standing and windrowed crops including soybeans.

For further information write Soybean Digest 2c, Hudson, Iowa.



ROLL MILLS. The new No. 52TF Three Roll Mills recently developed by Charles Ross & Son Co. offer greater ease in properly setting rolls, and less skill is required by the operator of this type.

The mills give greater production, and settings on special pressure gauges can be recorded for perfectly reproducing the same material on repetitive runs.

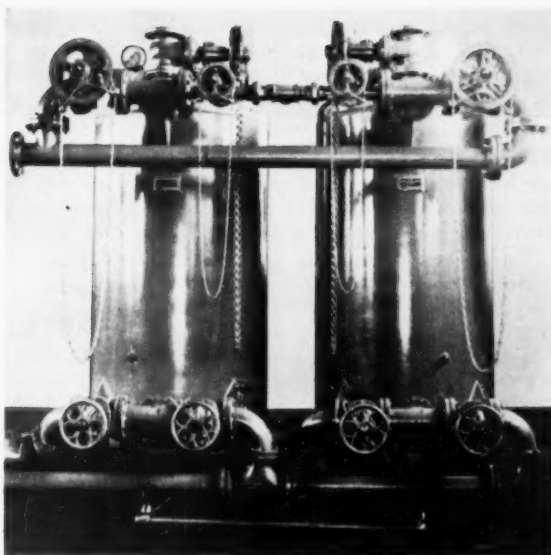
These mills feature a complete hydraulic adjustment of rolls for permanent accuracy.

For complete information write Soybean Digest 2b, Hudson, Iowa.

FILTERS. To aid engineers and purchasing agents in the processing field, the Niagara filters division of American Machine & Metals, Inc., has just published a new catalog on the complete line of Niagara filters.

The 20-page publication is fully illustrated with photographs, diagrams, and charts on the design and operation of Niagara pressure-leaf filters.

For details write Soybean Digest 2d, Hudson, Iowa.



SOLVENT RECOVERY. Processors using the solvent extraction method can now achieve three important economies with the installation of a Barney-Cheney solvent recovery system, the firm states. These are:

1—Water immiscible solvents can usually be recovered for about 2 cents a gallon.

2—Fire and explosion hazards are virtually eliminated, and air pollution in the plant made non-existent.

3—A gauge on the economic operation of the extraction system is set up.

The system is specially designed for oil extraction processors.

For further information write Soybean Digest 2a, Hudson, Iowa.

WATERLESS APPLICATION of Inoculants

Some legume inoculants do not easily mix with seeds and cling to them unless water is added. Observant farmers noticed that the fine, free flowing, humus base of LEGUME-AID quickly coats dry seed. They tried applying it without water and claim successful results.



LEGUME-AID

Many farmers now use LEGUME-AID without first moistening the seed, although printed directions will not be changed until government agronomists approve waterless application. Until then, we suggest that those who wish to try it apply LEGUME-AID without water on only part of their seed and moisten the rest. Then compare results. Trade information on request.



Tell your dealer you want LEGUME-AID

Agricultural Laboratories, Inc.

1322 Chesapeake Ave.

Columbus 4, Ohio

The INOCULANT in the CARTON

WASHINGTON DIGEST

SUPPORT. The national average loan rate for soybeans produced this year will be \$2.22 a bushel. There will be no acreage allotments.

This is now official. The new rate reflects 80 percent of parity as of Dec. 15, 1953. County rates are to be announced later. For most areas you can figure the county rate at 34 cents a bushel lower than the loan rate now in effect.

One purpose in lowering the soybean loan from 90 to 80 percent of parity is to "keep this year's soybean acreage in approximate balance with production needs without resort to acreage allotments."

Another is to bring the support level for soybeans more nearly in line with the adjustment previously made in cottonseed—reduced last fall from 90 to 75 percent of parity.

In other respects, the new loan program for soybeans is practically the same as those that have been in effect in recent years. Loans and purchase agreements will again be available. 1954 beans must grade No. 4 or better and contain not more than 14 percent moisture. Premiums and discounts by classes, grades and qualities will be set up later.

An increase of 3 million acres or more in soybean plantings is anticipated this year. With good weather, a crop well above 300 million bushels could be expected in 1954. Under such conditions, officials feel that an average loan rate of \$2.22 a bushel would look pretty attractive to growers next fall.

Also, an even greater volume of soybeans would be expected to move into the loan program than the record 29 million bushels reported thus

far from the 1953 crop, if the 1954 crop exceeds 300 million bushels.

Officials feel that at the lower price an even larger volume of soybeans would be attracted into the export market.

EXPORTS. Soybean exports from the 1953 crop are estimated at 24 million bushels for the October-December period. At least 8 million bushels more are slated for export—6 million or more to Korea and around 2 million to Germany and Norway.

With exports sure to exceed 30 million bushels, the supply of soybeans is bound to be very tight for the balance of the 1953-54 marketing season.

Allowing 24 million bushels for seed and farm use and a minimum carry-over next fall, there appears to be less than 150 million bushels available for crushing during the last nine months of the marketing season—January through September.

Crushings have been running around 20 million bushels a month. If they remain high during the winter months, the supply for crushing in the late spring and summer will be extremely small, and prices high.

Exports of soybean and other oilseed cakes and meals have exceeded imports during the first two months of the current marketing year for which official figures are available.

Export-import figures for October-November 1953 show net exports of soybean meal of 23,421 tons, compared with net imports in the same two months the year before of 9,055 tons.

The total for all oilseed cakes and meals for the two months in 1953



By PORTER M. HEDGE

Washington Correspondent for
The Soybean Digest

showed net exports of 16,316 tons. In the same period in 1952, imports of all meals exceeded exports by 126,832 tons.

PROGRAM. The President's farm program proposals would make little or no change in either the level or the method of price support for soybeans.

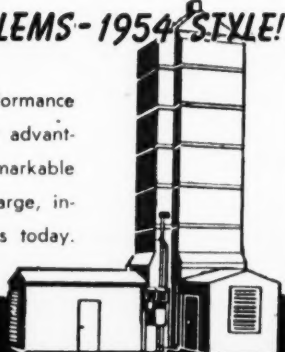
The Secretary of Agriculture already has authority to set the price support for soybeans at whatever level he considers advisable, from 90 percent of parity on down. The present method of support through loans and storage would be continued under the President's program.

The proposal to set aside and insulate from normal markets certain amounts of surplus commodities is intended mainly as a device to get the sliding scale price support formula of the 1949 Agricultural Act into operation next year without forcing sudden drops in support levels for basic crops. "Insulated" supplies would not be used in calculating sup-



HOW TO SOLVE YOUR GRAIN-DRYING PROBLEMS-1954 STYLE!

Again this year, Aeroglide Grain Driers are leading the field in performance and economy. Yes, Mr. Grain Man, you can enjoy the same popular advantages that made the 1953 model one of the grain industry's most remarkable offers! Find out about the famous Climate Compensator, Power Discharge, increased air volume and added discharge height. Just call or write us today.



Aeroglide Corporation

TELEPHONE 6422

510 GLENWOOD AVE.

RALEIGH, N. C.

port levels for such crops as wheat and cotton.

The set-aside or stockpiling provision would also be used for other commodities. Secretary of Agriculture Benson has said the intent is to stockpile "substantial" quantities of vegetable oils, though he gave no figures as to amount.

Of all the President's farm proposals, the one that could have the most influence on soybean markets in the next year or so is his request for 1 billion dollars to use in disposing of surpluses in the next three years.

Just how such funds would be handled and for what purposes have not been clearly spelled out. The theory is that surpluses would be moved mainly into export markets and be in addition to normal exports.

Congress is showing more interest in disposal plans than in flexible or "adjustable" price supports. Some kind of enlarged surplus disposal policy is pretty sure to be enacted at this session.

As viewed by officials of the Foreign Operations Administration, the plan should be broader than Section 550 which permits the exchange of surpluses for foreign currencies.

As they see it, surplus disposal abroad can make a big contribution both to farm programs at home and to economic aid abroad provided:

1—Whatever authorization is adopted is in addition to regular foreign aid money.

2—It is flexible enough to permit a wide choice of methods and a choice of surplus commodities. That is, not limit disposal operations to a few commodities which are particularly troublesome, such as wheat and cotton.

For instance, CCC surpluses might be used to finance a share of the cost of defense installations in European countries. Surpluses might be used instead of dollars to provide additional U. S. aid for economic development projects abroad. Surpluses might be traded for products needed in this country. They might be given in the form of outright grants in the event of disaster or emergencies.

With the foreign demand for U. S. soybeans such as it is, a program of this type might be useful in moving a sizeable quantity of soybeans over and above "normal" exports, in the event of a whopping big crop in 1954.

TRADING. The Commodity Exchange Commission has suspended limits on speculative trading and positions in cottonseed oil, soybean oil,

and lard futures in effect since Apr. 1, 1953.

The suspension was recommended by the Commodity Exchange Authority "in the light of changes in patterns of trading and speculative activity in the fats and oils futures markets."

The limits, with certain amendments, may be reinstated on 30 days' notice. No changes were made in the amounts fixed as speculative limits, but amendments provide exemptions from the limits for bona fide cross-hedging in cottonseed oil, soybean oil and lard futures by dealers, merchandisers, and processors of edible fats and oils. A further amendment applying to lard futures permits the inclusion of the lard yield of hogs owned or purchased in determining the hedgable interest of packers and processors.

TWO UNIVERSITY-PROCESSOR MEETS

Tri-state processor and university conferences will be held at the University of Missouri, Columbia, and Ohio State University, Columbus, in March and April. R. G. Houghtlin, president of the National Soybean Processors' Conference, has announced. The Missouri conference will be held in the Union Building, University of Missouri Mar. 18 and 19. It is a cooperative effort of the University of Missouri, Iowa State College, and the University of Minnesota and the soybean processors of the tri-state area.

The Ohio conference will be held at Ohio State University, Columbus,

Apr. 7-8. It is a cooperative effort with Purdue University, University of Illinois and the agronomists of that tri-state area.

Complete programs of both conferences will be carried in the March issue of the Soybean Digest.

— s b d —

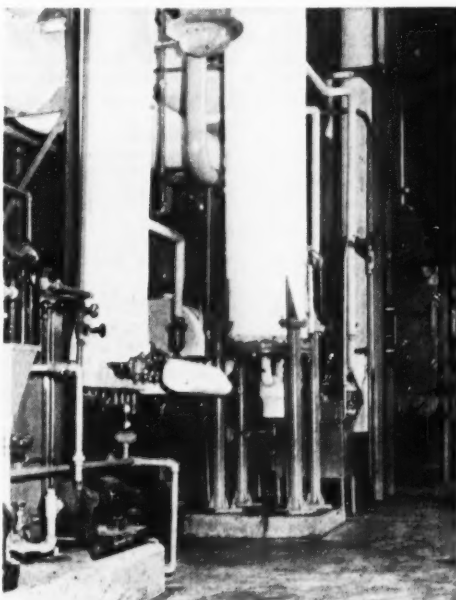
JOINS I. S. JOSEPH



CHARLES W. MCINERNEY

Charles W. McInerney has been appointed director of the protein division of the I. S. Joseph Co., Inc., according to an announcement by Burton M. Joseph, president. The firm is one of the country's largest distributors of feed ingredients.

Mr. McInerney has been in charge of the feed department of the George F. Hartnett Co., Chicago, Ill., since 1943. He assumed his new position in Minneapolis Feb. 1.



BOOST SOYBEAN PROFITS ... AT LOWER COST!

Installation of a low-cost Crown solvent extraction plant means more business . . . better business for your community. With one of these simple, easy-to-maintain units, soybeans can be economically processed right in their growing area into high protein feed for livestock and poultry. Thus, you save money by eliminating freight and handling charges for the processed beans . . . plus saving on freight charges on the return of the meal.

Write today for descriptive folder and complete information.

CROWN
IRON WORKS CO.
1235 Tyler St. N.E.
Minneapolis 13, Minn.





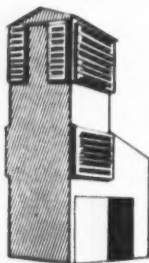
Let a low-cost



GRAIN DRIER

save your taking
chances this year!

Eliminate the most important risk of all—the weather—by taking out "All-Weather Crop Insurance" with the model SHANZER Drier best suited to your particular drying needs.



The ECONOMY series offers you a choice of 3 completely prefabricated units, designed for easy, rapid outdoor installation.

BERICO Driers are custom-built for indoor or outdoor drying conditions.



Quality materials and workmanship . . .
low-temperature drying with
resultant fuel economies . . .
low operating and maintenance cost . . .
high capacities . . . improved grain quality.



MANUFACTURING CO.
85 BLUXOME ST. • SAN FRANCISCO 7

Designers and Manufacturers of
Grain Driers in Capacities
from 150 to 1000 Bushels per Hour
"MAX-CAPACITY" BUCKET ELEVATORS
CONVEYING MACHINERY

--- MARKET STREET ---

We invite the readers of THE SOYBEAN DIGEST to use "MARKET STREET" for their classified advertising. If you have processing machinery, laboratory equipment, soybean seed, or other items of interest to the industry, advertise them here. Rate: 10c per word per issue. Minimum insertion \$2.00.

FOR SALE—ALL MODELS ANDERSON expellers, French screw presses, flaking and cracking rolls, stack cookers, desolventizers, filter presses, Anderson rotary tube dryers, meal coolers. Pittock & Associates, Glen Riddle, Pa.

FOR SALE—15 ANDERSON EXPEL- lers; 10 Shriver and Sperry Filter Presses 42"x42" to 12"x12"; Anderson & Louisville Rotary Tube Dryers; Ro-ball and Rotex Screens; Hammer Mills. Send us a list of your Idle Machines—Consolidated Products Co. Inc., 150 Observer Highway, Hoboken, N. J.

FOR SALE—USED ANGLO-AMERICAN Pellet Mill and used California Pellet Mill. Wenger Mixer Mfg. Co., Sabetha, Kansas.

THE KNOW HOW OF SOYBEAN FARM- ing. Summary of my four years' experience growing soybeans as a major crop. Production, harvesting, storing and marketing. Send \$1. Bard Selden, Hollywood, Miss.

POSITION WANTED—I HAVE HAD 10 years' experience in the soy division of a large national company. My latest position being manager of soy sales handling the sale of all their meal, oil and lecithin. Am interested in making a connection with reliable company. For full particulars, write Soybean Digest, Box 319a, Hudson, Iowa.

FOR SALE—FIVE HIGH CRUSHING rolls, 14 by 48 in., Soybean Digest, Box 319b, Hudson, Iowa.

SEED DIRECTORY

A charge of \$2 will be made to subscribers for listing one variety in the March and April issues; and \$1 for each additional listing. Quantity for sale and variety are listed.

ARKANSAS

Burdette—G. A. Hale, Hale Seed Farms, 6,000 bu. registered Hale Ogden 2.

Mulberry—Paul R. Alexander, 750 bu. state certified S-100; 2,000 bu. state certified Ogden.

ILLINOIS

Aroma Park—L. L. Lowe, 2,000 bu. certified Harosoy.

Maple Park—Chris Johnson, Rt. 1, 1,200 bu. certified Blackhawk.

San Jose—Kelly Seed Co., 2,000 bu. certified Lincoln; 1,200 bu. non-certified Lincoln; 6,000 bu. certified Hawkeye; 1,200 bu. non-certified Hawkeye; 500 bu. certified Harosoy.

Ursa—Frank W. Lewis, 500 bu. certified Harosoy, \$5 per bu. fob Ursa.

Whitehall—Nathaniel J. Bucklin, Jr., Ph. 299R4, or Allyn B. Nichols, Ph. WH 276R2, Rt. 1, 400 bu. certified Lincoln; 600 bu. certified Hawkeye; 600 bu. certified Adams.

INDIANA

Francesville—Fred Gutwein & Sons, certified Hawkeye; certified Harosoy; certified Blackhawk.

Remington—Chester B. Biddle, 500 bu. red tag certified Harosoy.

Valparaiso—L. K. Wyckoff, Wyckoff Hybrid Corn Co., Rt. 3, 800 bu. certified Harosoy; 400 bu. certified Richland; 400 bu. certified Blackhawk; 500 bu. certified Hawkeye; 400 bu. uncertified Monroe; 400 bu. uncertified Korean.

IOWA

Lytton—Fred H. Hinrichs, 350 bu. certified blue tag Blackhawk, germination 90 percent.

Marcus—Sand Seed Service, 12,000 bu. certified Hawkeye; 5,000 bu. certified Adams; 500 bu. certified Lincoln; 12,000 bu. uncertified Hawkeye; 2,000 bu. uncertified and certified Blackhawk.

Mechanicsville—Alvin Davidson & Sons, 600 bu. certified blue tag Blackhawk, germination 90 percent.

MINNESOTA

Waterville—Clarence Bohlen, 300 bu. certified Blackhawk.

MISSOURI

Bragg City—Jeff Wade, Jr., state certified Ogden and state certified S-100.

St. Louis—Cypress Land Farms Co., 314 Merchants Exchange, uncertified Ogden; certified Perry; uncertified S-100; certified Dorman; certified Adams.

NORTH CAROLINA

Selma—Gurley Milling Co., Inc., 4,000 bu. uncertified Roanoke; 2,000 bu. Ogden select; 2,000 bu. Black Wilson; 500 bu. S-100 select; 1,000 bu. JEW 45 select; 1,000 bu. Clemson select; 500 bu. Woods Yellow select; 500 bu. certified Jackson.

NORTH DAKOTA

Hankinson—George Bircken, Rt. 3, 500 bu. certified Blackhawk.

VIRGINIA

Claybank—Louis Groh & Son, 10,000 bu. uncertified Black Wilson; 50,000 bu. uncertified Ogden.

WISCONSIN

Granton—Ben H. Beckler & Son, 400 bu. certified Flambeau.

ONTARIO

Chatham—Borrowman Grain Co., Box 155, 1,500 bu. registered Harosoy; 1,000 bu. certified Lincoln; 1,000 bu. certified Hawkeye; 1,000 bu. registered Harmon.

Ridgetown—W. R. Sifton, Rt. 1, 1,000 bu. registered No. 1 Harosoy.

Please mention the Soybean Digest when writing to advertisers in these columns.

— r b d —

VARIETIES

(continued from page 9)

rank-growing variety, developed primarily to produce a heavy tonnage of green material for turning under in sugar cane fields. Because of its rank growth, Improved Pelican is difficult to combine, especially if planted too early. When planted in late June or early July, Improved Pelican can be combined with greater ease. In late plantings it produces good yields of high quality seed.

● For complete information on any of the soybean varieties listed in this article or shown on the variety map, write Soybean Digest, Hudson, Iowa.

SOYBEAN DIGEST

IN THE MARKETS

● **FACTORY USE VEGETABLE OILS** for October and November, as reported by Bureau of the Census (1,000 pounds).

PRIMARY MATERIALS: FACTORY PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION, AND FACTORY AND WAREHOUSE STOCKS, NOVEMBER 1953-OCTOBER 1953

	Factory production		Factory consumption		Factory and warehouse stocks	
	Nov. 1953	Oct. 1953	Nov. 1953	Oct. 1953	Nov. 30 1953	Oct. 31 1953
Cottonseed, crude	249,924	251,701	237,277	192,514	143,804	134,001
Cottonseed, refined	221,226	179,751	151,011	133,253	†1,016,037	*966,498
Peanut, crude	7,188	5,421	5,748	5,313	2,573	1,902
Peanut, refined	5,417	5,056	2,957	2,769	3,546	3,096
Corn, crude	20,099	24,070	21,320	21,275	12,971	14,067
Corn, refined	19,779	19,491	18,832	19,275	3,604	3,199
Soybean, crude	219,304	229,966	207,382	229,150	88,437	87,907
Soybean, refined	192,662	214,418	187,980	218,608	74,423	62,353
Sesame, refined				128	234	286
Olive, edible	46		170	255	3,231	3,992
Olive, inedible			10	10	26	45
Palm, crude			1,924	2,904	†14,631	†18,030
Palm, refined			373		620	
Coconut, crude	35,028	43,066	42,548	46,845	†54,809	†53,116
Coconut, refined	25,938	28,843	23,010	27,356	13,650	11,260
Palm kernel, crude			4,234	3,250	4,289	7,947
Palm kernel, refined	2,362	2,124	2,351	2,188	517	529
Linseed, raw	41,805	57,003	37,259	42,043	531,901	556,874
Linseed, refined	16,640	18,687	17,393	20,668	30,498	29,622
Vegetable foots (100% basis)	22,114	23,010	15,994	17,705	48,533	47,471

*Revised. †Commodity Credit Corporation, U. S. Department of Agriculture reported 760,302,000 pounds of refined cottonseed oil owned by them on November 30. ‡Data on production and stocks held at crude oil mill locations, collected by Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture. §Not shown to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies. ¶Data for stocks of crude palm oil, and crude coconut oil are on a commercial stocks basis and do not include figures for stock piles of strategic oils.

FACTORY CONSUMPTION OF VEGETABLE OILS, BY USES, DURING NOVEMBER 1953

	Edible products				Inedible products			
	Shortening	Margarine	Other edible	Soap	Chemicals	Paint and varnish	Lubricants and greases	Other inedible products
Cottonseed, refined	29,147	4,659	1,653		34			95
Peanut, refined			411					155
Soybean, crude				69		440		810
Soybean, refined	41,246	5,166	6,931			5,414	14	5,516
Hydrogenated cottonseed oil, edible	31,757	25,545	*					
Hydrogenated soybean oil, edible	50,197	47,690	832					

*Not shown to avoid disclosures of figures for individual companies.

● **SUPPORT PROGRAM.** 1953-crop soybeans put under price support and loans outstanding as of Dec. 15, 1953. (1,000 bu.)

Farm stored	Quantity put under loan		Total quantity of loans outstanding (1)	Purchase Agreements	Total put under price support
	Warehouse stored	Total			
11,050	17,548	28,598	19,710	497	29,095

(1) For Nov. 15.

● **MARGARINE PRODUCTION.** Reported by the Bureau of the Census from reports of all known manufacturers producing margarine.

PRODUCTION OF MARGARINE: CUMULATIVE MONTHLY AND ANNUAL TOTALS (1,000 pounds)

	Total	Uncolored	Colored
1953—11 months (January-November)	1,184,512	59,998	1,124,514
1952—11 months (January-November)	*1,167,522	*122,435	*1,045,087
1952 annual production	1,285,975	129,726	1,156,249
1951 annual production	1,040,718	211,662	829,056
1950 annual production	937,045	437,402	499,643

*Revised. Data through June 1950 are from Bureau of Internal Revenue.

According to figures released by the Department of Agriculture creamery butter production January through October was 1,225,000 pounds.

FEBRUARY, 1954

Glidden

PACEMAKER IN SOYA RESEARCH



A complete line of soya edibles

Soya Flours, Soya Grits, Soyabits, Soya Whipping Agent and Prime Edible Soya Lecithin...for use in Baked Goods, Meats, Canned Foods, Confectionary Goods.

These products are the result of never-ending research by the industry's outstanding scientists. Glidden combines advanced processing methods and rigid laboratory control to produce soya ingredients of the highest attainable quality.

Soya edibles may be your answer to increased product quality at lower cost. Call on Glidden Technical Service for scientific recommendations.

THE GLIDDEN COMPANY

SOYA PRODUCTS DIVISION

1825 N. Laramie Avenue • Chicago 39, Illinois



MARIANNA SALES COMPANY

MEMPHIS 1, TENN.

Dealers in
**Soybean and Cottonseed
Products**
Brokers in
**Soybean and Cottonseed
Meal Futures**

Members
Memphis Merchants Exchange
American Feed Manufacturers Association
Tel. 37-8585 L. D. 364

JONES-HETTELSATER CONSTRUCTION CO.

**33 YEARS as
Designers and Builders**

★
**FLOUR MILLS
ELEVATORS**

★
FEED & SOYBEAN PLANTS

1911 Baltimore Ave.
KANSAS CITY 8, MISSOURI

935,000 pounds or 20 percent above the same period of 1952. Consumption of creamery butter in the January-October period is estimated at 920 million pounds, the difference in this and production largely accounted for in government buying which totaled about 350 million pounds in the 10-month period.

● **STOCKS ON FARMS.** Stocks of soybeans on farms Jan. 1 are estimated at 80 million bushels. This is about 4 million bushels less than a year ago and well below the record of 104 million bushels on farms Jan. 1, 1952. The 10-year average Jan. 1 farm stocks amount to 66 million bushels.

From a total supply of 268 million bushels on Oct. 1, 1953, (1953 production of 262 million bushels plus 6 million carry-over), 188 million bushels moved from farms in the October-December quarter. For the same period last year, a record 216 million bushels moved from farms. Although movement from the farm was slower than last year, it was at a near record rate with total disappearance for the quarter being the third highest of record. Harvest of the 1953 crop was earlier than usual and considerable quantities actually moved from farms to processors and commercial storage before Oct. 1. This quantity is included in the apparent disappearance for the October-December quarter.

About 74 million bushels, or 93 percent of the total farm stocks, are in the North Central states. Illinois alone accounts for 19 million bushels, with Iowa a close second at 16 million bushels. Minnesota has stocks of nearly 12 million bushels, followed in order by Indiana, 11 million; Ohio, 7 million; and Missouri, 5 million. The South Atlantic and South Central states combined show only about 5 million bushels of soybeans in farm storage as of Jan. 1.

SOYBEAN STOCKS ON FARMS JAN. 1 (1,000 bu.)

State	Average 1943-52	1953	1954	State	Average 1943-52	1953	1954
N. Y.	114	36	39	Md.	362	338	289
N. J.	154	144	180	Va.	786	740	641
Pa.	247	152	181	W. Va.	9	5	—
Ohio	7,088	7,445	7,221	N. C.	1,384	1,184	763
Ind.	9,534	12,656	11,425	S. C.	189	451	500
Ill.	20,745	20,512	19,224	Ga.	78	132	210
Mich.	892	699	941	Fla.	—	12	11
Wis.	317	392	357	Ky.	532	546	374
Minn.	3,918	7,681	11,632	Tenn.	396	543	405
Iowa	12,536	18,678	15,795	Ala.	134	70	151
Mo.	3,364	5,569	5,363	Miss.	889	1,290	516
N. Dak.	67	127	124	Ark.	780	1,108	805
S. Dak.	202	574	705	La.	171	101	64
Nebr.	252	549	680	Okla.	64	95	50
Kans.	762	1,546	913				
Del.	322	246	232	U. S.	66,301	83,621	79,785

● **PRICES.** Average price for soybeans received by farmers, effective parity price and price support rates (dollars per bushel).

Average Farm Price				Effective parity	Average price as percent of parity	National average price support rate
Dec. 15 1952	Nov. 15 1953	Dec. 15 1953	Dec. 15 1953	Dec. 15 1953	1952 crop	1953 crop
2.75	2.60	2.81	2.77	101	2.56	2.56

Average farm and parity prices from Crop Reporting Board.

YOU MAKE MORE PROFIT



You get more beans, more hay and more "free" nitrogen from the air for your soil when you use superior, time-proved KALO INOCULATION. It's wise to insist on KALO.

KALO INOCULANT

● **SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION** of the 1952-53 soybean crops, reported by the Production and Marketing Administration. (1,000 bu.)

	1952-53	1953-54
Carry-over (1)	3,575	10,997
Production	298,052	262,341
Total supply (2)	301,627	273,338
Farm use including seed for season	21,840	24,000
Quantity remaining for processing, export, or carry-over	279,787	249,338
Disappearance through Nov. 30 (3)		
Crushed for oil or processed (4)	49,504	46,568
Exported	8,895	15,808
Total	58,399	62,376
Balance on Dec. 1 for processing, export, or carry-over	221,388	186,962

(1) Stocks as of Oct. 1. (2) Imports negligible. (3) October through November. (4) It is estimated that around 5 million bushels of new crop soybeans were crushed prior to Oct. 1 in both 1952 and 1953. Therefore, 5 million bushels are included in the quantity crushed for both 1952 and 1953.

● **INSPECTIONS.** Soybeans, inspected by grades and percent, as reported by Production and Marketing Administration.

SOYBEANS: Inspected Receipts, by Grades, and Percent*

Grade	Oct.-Dec. 1952		Oct.-Dec. 1953		December 1952		November 1953		December 1953	
	1,000 bu.	%	1,000 bu.	%	1,000 bu.	%	1,000 bu.	%	1,000 bu.	%
No. 1	19,348	17	30,886	26	1,219	9	5,406	20	6,233	28
No. 2	49,819	44	45,878	39	5,094	36	11,101	41	8,490	38
No. 3	21,113	18	18,268	16	4,432	31	5,194	19	3,610	16
No. 4	15,690	14	13,967	12	1,916	13	3,058	12	2,042	9
Sample	8,418	7	8,459	7	1,536	11	2,160	8	1,916	9
Total	114,388	100	117,458	100	14,197	100	26,919	100	22,291	100

*Carlot receipts have been converted to bushels on the basis that 1 carlot equals 1,650 bushels. †Of the December 1953 receipts, 18,709 bushels were black, 11,650 mixed, and the remainder yellow soybeans. Inspections of soybeans in December included 3,958,000 bushels as cargo lots, 1,324,057 bushels as truck receipts, and the balance as carlot receipts. Based on reports of inspections by licensed grain inspectors at all markets.

● **STOCKS.** Production and Marketing Administration's commercial grain stocks report. (1,000 bu.)

	Dec. 29 1952	Jan. 4 1953	Jan. 11 1953	Jan. 18 1953	Jan. 26 1953
U. S. Soybeans in Store and Afloat at Domestic Markets					
Atlantic Coast	1,899	2,153	2,426	2,583	2,456
Gulf Coast	1,647	1,459	1,282	1,225	980
Northwestern and Upper Lake	998	915	815	785	753
Lower Lake	5,176	5,300	5,393	5,401	5,522
East Central	1,666	1,570	1,431	1,313	836
West Central, Southwestern & Western	2,302	1,911	1,942	1,735	1,699
Total current week	13,688	13,308	13,289	13,042	12,246
Total year ago	13,317	13,394	13,047	12,320	12,305
U. S. Soybeans in Store and Afloat at Canadian Markets					
Total current week	180	180	180	180	180
Total year ago	863	770	740	740	675
Total North American Commercial Soybean Stocks					
Current week	13,488	13,469	13,222	12,462	12,462
Year ago	14,180	14,164	13,787	13,060	12,980

● **SHORTENING.** Standard shortening shipments reported by the Institute of Shortening and Edible Oils, Inc., in pounds:

For week ending:	
Dec. 26	2,102,200
Jan. 2	2,760,815
Jan. 9	5,222,581
Jan. 16	5,728,298

● **PROCESSING OPERATIONS.** For November and December 1953. Reported by Bureau of the Census.

PRIMARY PRODUCTS, EXCEPT CRUDE OIL, AT CRUDE OIL MILL LOCATIONS: PRODUCTION, SHIPMENTS AND TRANSFERS, AND STOCKS, DECEMBER 1953-NOVEMBER 1953

Products	Unit of measure	Production Dec. 1953	Nov. 1953	Shipments and transfers Dec. 1953	Nov. 1953	End of month stocks Dec. 31 1953	Nov. 30 1953
Soybean cake and meal	tons	494,321	481,642	467,624	460,302	104,835	78,138
Lecithin	1000 lbs.	2,405	2,213	2,112	2,164	1,857	1,564
Edible soy flour, full fat	tons	596	649	570	607	176	150
Edible soy flour, other	tons	3,872	4,705	4,236	4,689	751	1,115
Industrial soy flour	tons	2,124	2,363	(1)	(1)	997	(1)

(1) Not shown to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.

SOYBEANS: RECEIPTS, CRUSHINGS, AND STOCKS AT OIL MILLS, BY STATES, DECEMBER 1953-NOVEMBER 1953 (Tons of 2,000 pounds)

State	Receipts at mills Dec. 1953	Nov. 1953	Crushed or used Dec. 1953	Nov. 1953	Stocks at mills Dec. 31 1953	Nov. 30 1953
U. S.	527,386	617,755	622,751	608,507	1,755,920	1,851,285
Arkansas	(1)	(2)	(2)	(2)	44,893	54,211
Illinois	253,481	243,727	235,219	235,507	685,868	667,606
Indiana	34,885	52,387	76,245	72,231	196,677	238,037
Iowa	116,621	73,374	113,535	108,147	263,605	260,519
Kansas	(2)	(2)	10,459	9,665	18,900	(2)
Kentucky	12,590	11,191	14,501	16,044	68,674	70,985
Minnesota	42,160	31,696	40,382	31,975	31,349	29,571
Mississippi	(1)	(2)	(2)	(2)	24,983	30,044
Missouri	15,555	20,353	20,266	24,711	53,891	58,602
Nebraska	2,767	(2)	(2)	5,376	(2)	17,784
North Carolina	(2)	5,038	1,638	(2)	6,108	(2)
Ohio	47,586	80,401	74,429	70,674	242,236	269,079
Oklahoma	(1)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	871
All other	11,068	99,588	35,677	34,177	118,736	153,976

(1) Receipts exceeded by reshipments of beans previously received and held in the State. U. S. receipts are on net basis, excluding transfers between mills. (2) Included in "All other" to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.

SOYBEAN PRODUCTS: PRODUCTION AND STOCKS AT OIL MILL LOCATIONS, BY STATES, DECEMBER 1953-NOVEMBER 1953

State	Crude oil (1600 pounds) Production Dec. 1953	Nov. 1953	Stocks Dec. 31 1953	Nov. 30 1953	Cake and meal (tons) Production Dec. 1953	Nov. 1953	Stocks Dec. 31 1953	Nov. 30 1953
U. S.	226,320	219,304	36,463	29,794	494,321	481,642	104,835	78,138
Arkansas	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	1,290	1,969
Illinois	88,338	88,041	12,802	9,148	178,967	178,049	51,524	37,053
Indiana	27,938	25,772	5,433	2,126	61,809	58,043	(1)	(1)
Iowa	46,596	38,179	5,372	6,636	92,953	88,499	7,413	4,771
Kansas	3,564	3,328	701	550	8,668	8,111	(1)	(1)
Kentucky	5,470	5,475	328	791	12,013	12,912	(1)	(1)
Minnesota	14,076	11,230	2,518	2,645	32,407	26,327	3,936	3,054
Mississippi	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	468	487
Missouri	7,335	8,589	1,569	1,994	16,462	20,182	1,292	1,466
Nebraska	(1)	1,715	535	726	(1)	4,474	(1)	(1)
N. Carolina	509	(1)	303	(1)	1,358	(1)	4,355	(1)
Ohio	26,374	25,087	3,789	3,091	60,751	57,693	3,186	3,536
Oklahoma	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	242
All other	12,120	11,488	2,113	2,087	28,933	27,352	31,461	25,560

(1) Included in "All other" to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.

Crude and Refined Vegetable Oils - Soy Oil, Corn Oil, Cottonseed Oil

Daily Market Letters to Our Customers Supplement Our Personal Service

PHONE, WIRE, OR WRITE,

ROESLING, MONROE & CO.

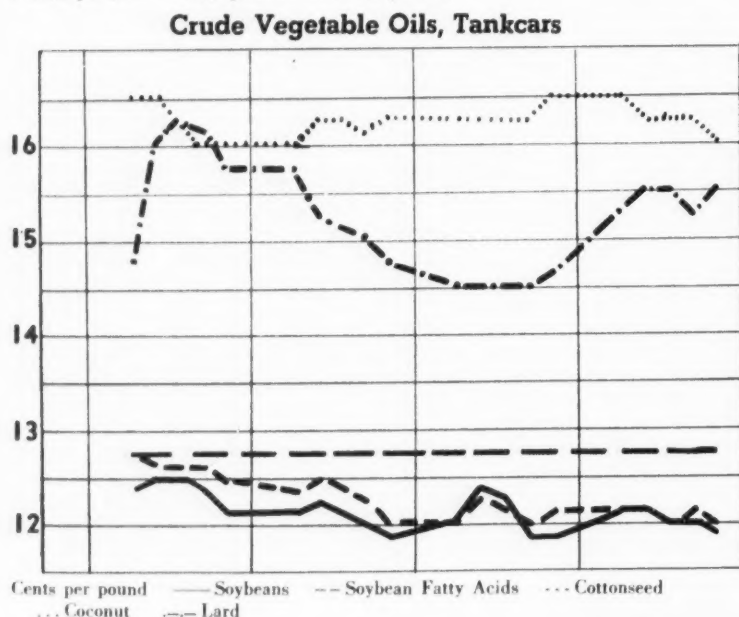
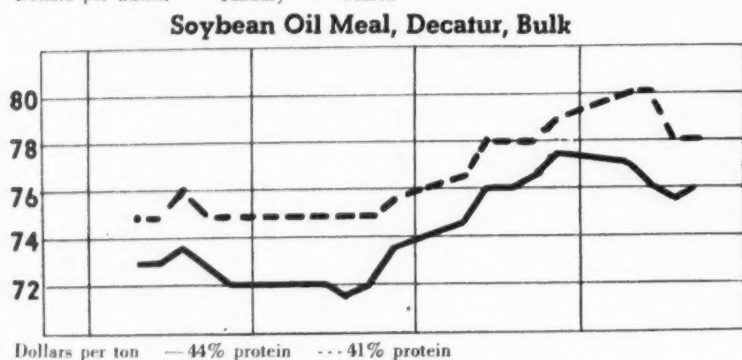
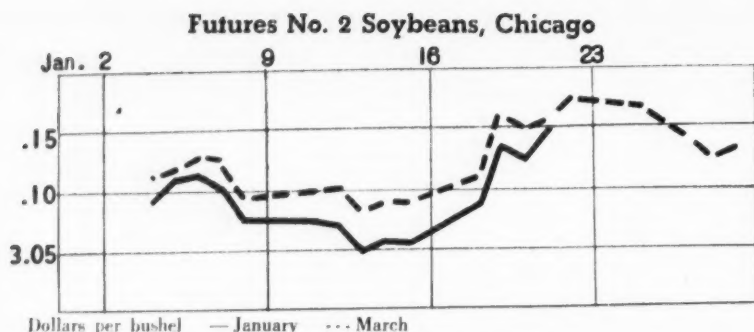
4140 Bd. of Trade Bldg., Chicago 4, Ill. Ph.: Harrison 7-5244

CARL H. SMITH

GEO. K. DAHLIN

BROKERS

HUGH B. ELLSWORTH



January Markets

SOYBEAN and meal markets both reached new season's highs in January, but this was coupled to the fact that soybean oil sagged to a four-month low. Soybeans reached a point about 45 cents above early season lows and meal about \$18 above the season's low point in October.

There was fairly substantial country selling of soybeans during January, from those areas where considerable stocks remained.

Main strengthening factors in the

bean and meal markets were the continuing strong export demand and expected tight supplies during coming months.

But the government's announcement of its 80-percent-of-parity support price for the 1954 crop jolted the markets temporarily.

Formula feed demand was reported somewhat slower in January than in December.

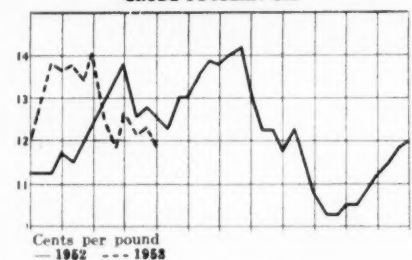
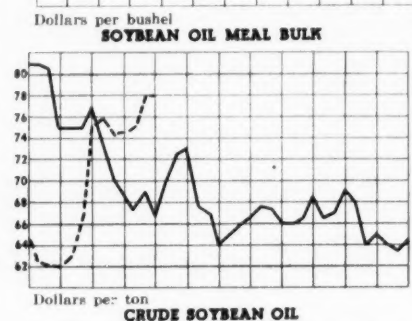
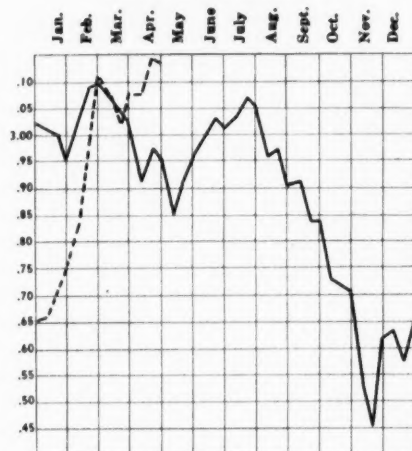
Much of the easiness in soybean oil was a reflection of a weak cottonseed oil market. The oil market was bolstered the third week in January

when the government stepped into the market, and trading was heavy.

OILS OUTLOOK. "With soybean oil prices at less than their normal discount to cottonseed oil, it is reasonable to expect more users to continue the shift to cottonseed oil, reversing the trend of recent seasons," reports Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner and Beane. "This shift to cottonseed oil and the tenders made to CCC should sufficiently tighten the supply of cottonseed oil to the point where the offerings of CCC will determine the price of both the oils."

SOAPSTOCKS. Acid soybean soapstocks delivered midwest advanced from 4.62 cents a pound to 5.75 during January. Raw soybean soapstocks advanced from 1.75 to 2.5 cents a pound.

TRENDS AT A GLANCE NEAR FUTURES SOYBEANS





BAGPAK

...basic*
in multiwall
paper bags

*With its 17,000,000 acres of scientifically tree-farmed woodlands—twenty huge pulp, paper and board mills—another twenty converting plants devoted exclusively to products for modern packaging... with these, the International Paper Company and its affiliated companies serve as a vast reservoir of raw materials, facilities and "know-how" for the quality production of Bagpak Multiwall Paper Shipping Bags.

Bagpak also furnishes Bag Closing Machines. For details about bags and machines write to Bagpak Division, International Paper Company, 230 East 42nd St., New York 17, Dept. Y-8.



International Paper COMPANY

BRANCH OFFICES: Atlanta, Baltimore, Beaver Springs, Kansas, Boston, Chicago, Cleveland, Denver, Detroit, Kansas City, Kansas, Los Angeles, New Orleans, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, San Francisco, St. Paul, Canada: The Container Paper Products Ltd., Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto.

BAGPAK DIVISION

call Phillips for fast service on top quality Hexane!

Order Phillips 66 Hexane and be *assured* of quality! Pure and uniform with no light ends or heavy residues, Phillips 66 Solvents are made to rigid specifications. And Phillips has adequate loading facilities for prompt shipment. Write us for information about solvents for all extraction industries.

PHILLIPS PETROLEUM COMPANY

Special Products Division

Bartlesville, Oklahoma

